THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,703—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th July.	EGYPT	8000	....	..
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st "	ARCADIA	7500	....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000	....	..
26th "	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12358	....	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

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Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. 1912
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON)

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi	4500	3rd August 1912.

Fares from Rs. 325 to Rs. 380, according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

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Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th July	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	26th July	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

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S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2993 Tons on 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

24th July, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassiace	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

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SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

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Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
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Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
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Manila.	Kobe.	

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.

Rs. 50,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE: 16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

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A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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It is because they are the visible emblems of love and marriage that FINGER RINGS are considered the most interesting of all objects of JEWELLERY and as they are really the popular product of civilisation they naturally carry sympathetic concern and value. Not only does the DIAMOND dominate to-day, as the favourite stone for rings, but it also holds its own in the first position as the chief ornament of most other forms of jewellery. We have a magnificent collection of

ENGAGEMENT RINGS

of unapproached QUALITY in DIAMONDS. From the rich man's point of view, of course, there is much to be said in favour of DIAMONDS, but there is much satisfaction also to be found in

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED STONES

Such as the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Opal, Turquoise &c., delightfully set as the centres of clusters of small diamonds, or set alternately in various sizes of half hoops, and also many other fancies. A full casket of jewelled rings in these days certainly does not betray vanity, but rather discloses artistic LOVE FOR THE BEAUTIFUL; and a full casket of jewels also affords the opportunity to those who credit stones with occult influences, to wear particular stones which have been allocated as proper to wear at certain seasons. Every day has its own gem. Sunday the Yellow Topaz; Monday, Pearls; Tuesday, Rubies; Wednesday, Sapphires; Thursday, Amethyst; Friday, Emerald; Saturday, Diamond. The months also have their appropriate gems. January, the Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Diamond; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Cornelian; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz, and in December, Turquoise. It will be apparent from the foregoing that a very large casket is required to keep up with all the curious rules for wearing jewels. But apart from such fancies or scruples, there is a charm and novelty in variety, and as there are eight fingers and two thumbs to a pair of hands, many will feel it a pleasure to be able to wear a succession of finger rings. Inspection of our stock of PICKED STONES will reveal to you the fact that quality for quality there is only one house in Bombay where the Best Value In DIAMONDS can be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

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150° "SHELL" — 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° — "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
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Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

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Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
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Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
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GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

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FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
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4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

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IMPORTERS,
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ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH JULY, 1912.

NO. 4442.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Bombay Medical Act (Bom. VI of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the first election under the Act of the members of the Bombay Medical Council shall be conducted in the following manner :—

1. "Returning Officer" means the Secretary to Government in the General Department.

2. (1) The Returning Officer shall by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in such other way as Government may direct, call upon all persons qualified to vote at the first election to the Medical Council under sections 2 (2) (*c*) and 2 (2) (*d*), respectively, to send their names, addresses and qualifications to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay within a date fixed by Government.

(2) On the expiry of the period fixed by Government, the Surgeon-General shall forward to the Returning Officer all such names and addresses received before the prescribed date with an endorsement whether the qualifications entitle the applicant to be an elector, and the endorsement of the Surgeon-General shall be a final decision.

(3) In accordance with the information received from the Surgeon-General, the Returning Officer shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in any other way prescribed by Government, two electoral rolls and shall send to each elector a copy of the said rolls.

(4) The electoral rolls shall contain the name and address of each elector.

3. (1) Any person whose name is on either of the electoral rolls and who is qualified for election to the Medical Council under section 2 (4) of the Act may be nominated as a candidate for election. In the case of the first elections under the Act persons otherwise qualified for election under section 2 (4) (*c*) may be nominated for election if they are qualified for registration under the Act as the actual registrations cannot take place until the Medical Council has been established. A verbal amendment is being made in section 2 (4) (*c*) of the Act to make this point clear.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form I annexed to these rules which shall be signed by the Returning Officer and sent by him by registered post on or before such date as may be fixed by Government in this behalf to each elector.

(3) Each nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder : provided that no elector shall subscribe more than four nomination papers in the case of the election under section 2 (2) (*c*) or more than two nomination papers in the case of the election under section 2 (2) (*d*).

Provided also that if more than four or two nomination papers, respectively, be subscribed by the same elector, the nomination papers first received by the Returning Officer shall, if otherwise in order, be held to be valid, and if more than the correct number of nominations signed by the same elector be received simultaneously by the Returning Officer, all of such nomination papers shall be held to be invalid.

(4) On receipt of any nomination paper the Returning Officer shall forthwith endorse thereon the date and hour of receipt.

4. Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date appointed for the scrutiny of nomination papers shall be rejected.

5. (1) On the date and at the time and place appointed by Government for the scrutiny of nomination papers every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or on objection made, decide all questions which may arise as to the validity of any nomination and his decision on this question shall be final, subject to the provisions of Rules 14 and 15.

6. (1) If, in the case of the election of four members under section 2 (2) (*c*), only four candidates are duly nominated, and if, in the case of the election of two members under section 2 (2) (*d*), only two candidates are duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidates to be elected.

(2) If more candidates than four under section 2 (2) (*c*) or than two under section 2 (2) (*d*) are duly nominated the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names and addresses in such manner as Government prescribe and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form II annexed to these rules.

(3) Any duly nominated candidate may withdraw his candidature by sending to the Returning Officer a written and signed withdrawal not later than fourteen clear days before the date appointed for the recording of votes, and it shall not be permissible to him subsequently to cancel such withdrawal.

(4) On receiving notice of such withdrawal the Returning Officer shall publish the fact of such withdrawal in such manner as Government may direct.

(5) On or before such date as may be appointed by Government in this behalf the Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer :

Provided that such a voting paper shall also be supplied to any such elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time before the date appointed for the counting of votes, and that no election shall be invalidated by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

7. Before the date appointed by Government in this behalf every elector desirous of recording his vote shall send his voting paper by registered post to the Returning Office after recording his vote thereon in the manner prescribed therein :

Provided that voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date appointed for the counting of votes shall be rejected.

8. (1) On receiving the voting papers the Returning Officer shall endorse thereon the date and hour of receipt and examine them to see whether they have been correctly filled up.

(2) The Returning Officer shall endorse "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instruction on the voting paper.

(3) After satisfying himself that the electors have affixed their signatures to the counterfoils, the Returning Officer shall tear off the counterfoils and place them in safe custody pending disposal under rule 11.

9. (1) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

(2) Every candidate may be present in person or may send a representative duly authorized by him in writing, to watch the process of counting.

(3) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers but not the counterfoils to the candidates or their representatives.

(4) If any objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions therein or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer whose decision shall final.

10. (1) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the four and the two candidates, respectively, to whom the largest numbers of votes have been given to be elected.

(2) When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

11. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election and shall retain the same for a period of six months, and thereafter cause them to be destroyed.

12. The Returning Officer shall publish the names of the elected candidates in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

13. Government shall appoint and shall notify in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in such other manner as it thinks fit such time and place as it may think suitable for each of the following proceedings, namely :—

(*a*) the sending of nomination papers under rule 3;

(*b*) the scrutiny of nomination papers under rule 5;

(*c*) the sending of voting papers under rule 6;

(*d*) the last day for receiving voting papers and the day for the counting of the votes under rule 7 and 9.

14. The Governor in Council may, of his own motion or on objection made, declare any election, that has been held, to be void on account of corrupt pratice or any other sufficient cause, and may call on the electorate to make a fresh election. The decision of the Governor in Council under this rule shall be final.

15. The decision of the Governor in Council on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these rules shall be final.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Contd.

FORM I.
(SEE RULE 3.)
NOMINATION PAPER.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Nature of qualification under section 2 (4).
5. Address.
6. Signature of proposer.
7. Signature of seconder.

Returning Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Nomination papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before 11-30 A. M. on the day of 191. shall be invalid.

<table>
<tr><td>Counterfoil.
Serial No.</td><td colspan="3">FORM II.
(SEE RULE 6.) SERIAL NO.
VOTING PAPER.
$\frac{\text{Four}}{\text{Two}}$ members are to be elected to the Medical Council by the persons entered in the electoral roll.</td></tr>
<tr><td>I hereby declare that I am the person whose name appears in the electoral roll.</td><td>Serial No.</td><td>Names of candidates duly nominated.</td><td>Vote.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Signed.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Returning Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Each elector has $\frac{\text{four}}{\text{two}}$ votes.
2. He shall vote by placing the mark × opposite the names of the $\frac{\text{four}}{\text{two}}$ candidates whom he prefers.
3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the names of more than $\frac{\text{four}}{\text{two}}$ candidates, or if the marks are so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidates they are intended to apply.
4. The elector shall sign the declaration on the counterfoil; without such signature the voting paper shall be invalid.
5. If an elector fills in more than one voting paper the first only of such voting papers shall, if otherwise in order, be valid, and if two or more voting papers signed by the same person are received simultaneously by the Returning Officer, both or all such voting papers shall be invalid.
6. Voting papers shall be sent to the Returning Officer by registered post. Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before 11-30 a.m. on the day of 191 will be rejected.

No. 4443—WHEREAS in General Department Notification No. 4442, dated the 10th July 1912, the Governor in Council, in accordance with section 2 of the Bombay Medical Act (Bom. VI of 1912), has laid down the manner of the first election of members of the Bombay Medical Council under the said Act :

NOW THEREFORE the Governor in Council is pleased to call upon all persons qualified and desirous of voting for members of the Council under sections 2 (2)(*c*) and 2 (2) (*d*), respectively, of the said Act to send their names, addresses and qualifications to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, so as to reach him before 11-30 A. M. on the 31st day of July 1912.

By order of His Excellency the
Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Civil Miscellaneous Nos. 54 and 55 of 1912.

In the matter of the BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED (In liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the 5th day of September, 1912, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their advocates or pleaders (if any) to EDWIN RICHARD HOLDSWORTH of Phayre Street Rangoon, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, are in person or by their advocates or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 11th day of November, 1912, at the 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court is appointed for hearing an adjudication upon the debts and claims. Dated this 10th July, 1912.

J. HORMASJI,
Deputy Registrar.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TWO MOTOR DRIVERS and one MOTOR MECHANIC, are REQUIRED for service on the Kalka Simla Railway.

Candidates must be thoroughly competent, have had not less than three years' workshop experience of Motor repairs, and be not less than 25 years of age.

Total emoluments, including pay and overtime, about Rs. 200 a month.

One appointment will be filled at once and the two others about September or October next.

Applications with copies of certificates should be sent to the LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT, N.W.R., Lahore.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 6th November, 1912 for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES for the Civil and Military Police in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1913 to 31st March, 1915.

2. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

3. All supplies must be strictly in accordance with the sealed samples and specifications.

4. Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

5. In tendering, quotations for all the articles in any one Schedule, should be given, otherwise the same may not be considered.

6. Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance, the lowest or any tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P. M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to :—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED :—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

AMUSEMENTS.

SAUL and DAVID

One of the Finest Biblical Subjects Shown.

FULL OF MAGNIFICENT COLOURED SCENERY.

ALSO

A POWERFUL DRAMA OF REAL LIFE

SOCIETY AND THE MAN.

An impressive, dramatic sermon against the gnawing discontent caused by the greed for great-wealth.

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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE. SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
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Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
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Shanghai
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Hankow
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Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
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Bombay
Calcutta
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Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
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Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 bay horse, aged, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1912.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
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Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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Batavia
Bombay
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Canton
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Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
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Ipoh
Johore
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Lyons
Malacca
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Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
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Sourabaya
Taipeh
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Tsingtau
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Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 1,360,000

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L. CAMBE,
Manager.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing ?

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It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,
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A Selection of Leading Cases.
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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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QUETTA FRUIT.

ENGLISH PEACHES, best quality, unsurpassed in flavour, packed carefully in box with compartments, per 6 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Carriage free.

SHAM LAL & CO.,
Quetta (Baluchistan).

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, viz. Rs. 150.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
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BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JULY 22.] [BOMBAY, JULY 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-4		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	3-8	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 15-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 11-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier good business done
Futures	Quiet—Steady.
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	... 9,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 7·14—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 7-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·89	6·84	6·73
—03	—03	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·66	6·62	6·61
—02	—02	—02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·61	6·62	6·63
—02	—01	—01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	400
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	......
„ Exports to Continent ...	......
„ Spot Cotton ...	12·80 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct 12·31—05
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·29—09
{ Declined owing to favourable weather reports, and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13 1-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Oct	... 12·47—10
Futures month of Jan	... 12·48—09
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·29 Jan. 12·30.
New York Noon call Oct. 12·29 Jan. 12·30.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 12·47 Jan. 12·49.

Manchester, July 22.

Grey shirtings	41-42	&c.,	8 8 1-2
„ „	44	„	7 9 1-2
White „	40-41	„	11 0 1-2
„ nainsooks	43	„	7 3

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37—1-2
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 36 5-8—3-8
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... Unchanged
Do Month ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-2
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk buyers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 80 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65 1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 61 9
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do Name of Port—Done and buyers—Firm.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6 7 8—3 16
July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers—Quieter.

BARLEY.
Karachi Barley per Quarter 24 July-Aug London Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	£ 89 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	£ 7 1-2
Standard Copper G M B ...	£ 78 5-8
Best English selected Copper...	£ 82 1-2

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 11
July-Aug.—Buyers—Firm

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13-3 3-4
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Dull
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 5 1-4—1-2
10 4—1-4 Oct.-Dec—Sellers
Tone—Opened flat, closed steady.
B A B & similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 7 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellesr
Tone—Little or no business doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java-Sugar:—Unchanged. "To arrive" Easier.

GOAT SKIN SALES.

Opened to-day with a good demand.
Goat skins offered 1,049,000.
Sheep skins offered 550,000,
Goat skins Bombay good. Fully late rates.
Goat skins Bombay ordinary. Fully late rates.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
20 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs.	Rs. 15,00,000	Freemantle	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	1,51,632	do	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th and 21st July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	26	30,116
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	36	43,478

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [23RD JULY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s 4d T.T. 1s 4 1-32d on Demand and 1s 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing, the enquiry for Bank remittance having been small. Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai „	.. 200
Japan „	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the near Settlement and fluctuated slightly during the morning. Later in the day there was an improvement in the tone of the market and a fair business was done, prices closing steadier as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 96 10 0
2nd „ ...	„ 96 7 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed quiet but steady at an advance of 1-16 both for ready and forward, quotations being 27 15-16 and 28 1-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 60 3-4. The tone of the local market is firmer owing to the recent improvement in weather conditions throughout the country. Rates opened at 71 ex duty for ready, and prices have improved during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 9
Australian „ ...	... „	23 15 9
Sovereigns „ ...	... „	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... „	71 2 0
1st Settlement ...	... „	71 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	... „	71 5 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... „	80 8 0
1st Settlement ...	... „	80 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	... „	80 11 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further small decline is advised in the American markets and weather conditions in America are said to be more favourable. The local market opened steady the rate for good Broach being Rs. 307, and for fully good Bengal Rs. 257. At the decline there has been a fair amount of covering, and rates have advanced during the day, business having been done in good Broach at the close at Rs. 310. Quotations are as under, and are irregular. There is little or nothing doing except in "suttas."

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate and the turnover at Colaba to-day was small.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	319	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	310	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	304	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	301	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	296	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	293	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	282	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	272	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	275	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	280	Dec.
„ „ „ ...	„	288	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	260	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	296	July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns —	„	266	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	276	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·91	6·86	6·75	6·68	
+02	+02	+02	+03	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·63	6·62	6·62	6·63	6·64
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market opened easier for forward, but closes steadier.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 2 0 B.T.
September ...	„ 11 15 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	„ 10 12 6 „

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 6 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„ 8 5 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„ 9 3 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 65 0 0 D J
Black Kutni	„ 47 0 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 13 1 0 B. T.
Forward	„ 13 12 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready.	Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs. 46 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet and unchanged.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„ 5 7 0 „
„ „ May 1913 ...	„ 5 8 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	87 1-2
Indian Specie	66

MILLS.

David	451 1-4
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	2,680
New Great Eastern	242 1-2
Standard	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	180 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	190
Bombay S. N. Pref.	290
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 3-4

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	4,291	bales.
Wheat	33,072	cwts.
Linseed	20,927	„
Rapeseed	15,276	„
Gingellyseed	741	„
Poppyseed	4,646	„
Groundnuts...	515	„
Castorseed	2,802	„
Rice	4,187	„
Myrabollams..	324	„
Cottonseed	1,215	„
Mowraseed	2,834	„
Gram	12,008	„
Joowar	622	„
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	6,082	„

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Polishwalla's circular dated Hongkong July 5, says:—

Our last circular, per s. s. "Arcadia" was dated the 22nd ultimo. After the departure of the mail, our market quieted down considerably, the principal dealers holding themselves aloof from all fresh business. We have, therefore, to report a fall in prices of dol. 1 to dols. 2 per bale resulting in sales amounting to about 4,600 bales.

Bombay market is reported firm, replacing cost being about dols. 2 to dols. 3 higher than local current rates, but in spite of that some importers are freely meeting whatever demand exists. Telegraphic advices from Bombay give sales there as far as October delivery.

We close with a quiet but steady market.

Total sales 4,600 bales.

Unsold stocks 13,000 bales.

Sold but non-delivered in the godown and to arrive 30,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail steamer "Devanha" and extra steamers "Selisia," and "Hakata Maru" from Bombay, and steamer "C. Apcar" from Calcutta have brought in 9,300 bales for Hongkong and 7,200 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports &c. amount to about 1,500 bales.

Local Mill.—No sales.

Shanghai.—Advices from this port show sales of 4,500 bales with a slight advance in prices.

Japanese Yarn.—The following sales have been effected. 350 bales Setsu No. 20 at dols 155 1-2 and 700 bales Yellow Chos at dols 145.

Raw Cotton.—Stock nil. Quotation Bengal dols 29 to dols 31 and Chinese dols 30 to 33.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle }
Leg } From As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Shoulder }
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney from As. 9 to As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 10 to As. 12 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 5 to As. 6 per lb.
Soup Meat from As. 1 1-4 to As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 1-2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Sirloin from As. 4 to As. 5 per lb.
Tongue from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret nil
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 6 each.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 6 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) from Rs. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Crabs pies 6 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 1-8 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Grapes from As. 6 to As. 8 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Madras) Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per doz.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 6 to As. 10 each.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 1 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 6 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2½ per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 2½ to As. 4 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-4 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CHEW—July 12, at the Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie, of pneumonia, Nursing Sister Kathleen Chew, A. N. S. M.

WATSON—July 4, at Murree, Sister Clara Watson, Church of Scotland, Daw Memorial Hospital, Gujrat.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre., 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim:—"Put your best foot forward and you won't have so many kicks coming."—Philadelphia Record.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Tannhauser	Wagner
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini
Valse	Die Tanzgelehrten	Ziebrer
Grand Fantasia	Pagliacci	Leoncavallo
Suite Op. 40	No. 1 Chanson Triste, No. 2 Humoreske	Tschaikowsky
Selection	The Spring Maid	Reinhardt
Character Dance	Dinah's Jubelee	Kaps

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day and until further notice the mails for Madras and Ceylon, which are closed at the General Post Office at 8 p. m., will be closed at 3-30 p. m. in consequence of the breach on the G. I. P. Railway between Karjat and Palasdhari.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

European Boarding-house Keeper's Suicide.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of one Henry Oliver, aged about thirty-six, a keeper of a boarding-house at Clare Road, Byculla.

The evidence showed that the deceased lost his wife about forty days ago. A few days since he went to Madras, but suddenly returned on Monday evening and asked for a Mr. Smith. He then went to Mr. Smith's room, and about ten minutes afterwards a noise was heard and the deceased was found lying dead in an easy chair.

Mr. Smith, in his evidence, stated that the deceased was lying in an easy-chair when he went to greet him. The deceased asked for his tie to be opened and his boots taken off. He looked "a bit out of his mind" and had a peculiar look, his eyes having all sunk in. He was trembling and it seemed as if he had a severe stomach-ache. He tried to secure medical assistance, but found that the doctor had gone out. He then informed the police and they found a bottle of tabloids of strychnine in the pocket of the deceased. He died in a few minutes.

The Police Surgeon certified that death was due to strychnine poisoning.

A verdict of suicide by strychnine poisoning was returned.

TAXI-CAB FATALITY.

At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Muktia Babaji (25), a Hindu residing at Bandra, who died in the hospital of the injuries received by a taxi-cab No. 1408 on Saturday night last.

Mr. Robert Francis Cooke, acting Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, said that on Saturday night at about 12-30, he was in the taxi-cab, which was proceeding along Queen's Road. While between Churni Road and Marine Lines Station, he suddenly felt a heavy jerk and saw a window break and the car swerve. He got out and heard some one groaning. He was then surprised to find that a goat was thrown up in the body of the car to the left of the driver. He then saw the driver Subrao pulling a red pugree from behind the car and asked him if he had knocked down a man. The driver replied in the negative and said he would look, and witness took the number of the car. When he was taking the number, the driver said he was a poor man and asked to be excused. He then saw a man in the road being held up by another. He asked the driver to bring his cab and take the man to hospital, when the driver cleared off. Witness took the injured man to hospital in another taxi-cab which had just arrived. When he first saw the injured man, he was about forty yards from the cab. It was a dark wet night. He did not remember if the horn was blown, but the car was on the proper side of the road and was not going fast. In his opinion, the driver was driving with caution and he did not accuse him of negligence. He did not think the driver could have seen the deceased in the dark. It was raining at the time.

Sajan Mahadu, a butcher, said on Saturday night he came to Bombay from Bandra with the deceased and two goats. They got down at Charni Road Station and were going towards Marine Lines. The deceased was behind him with one of the goats. Some time after he looked back and found the deceased lying on the road struggling. Witness went to him and took his head on his lap. The deceased was bleeding at the time. He was taken to the hospital.

Dr. J. Macqueen, House Surgeon of the G. T. Hospital, said that death was due to shock from serious multiple injuries.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

A FITTER'S SUICIDE.

At the Morgue, yesterday evening, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of James Barsatti (55), a European fitter in the G. I. P. Railway workshop at Parel.

It appeared that the deceased went to the Currey Road station on Monday evening with one Peter Joe, a draughtsman in the workshop. The deceased first proceeded to the down platform and Peter to the up platform. The deceased was then seen to be ill, and Peter went across to him. Soon after Peter saw his train coming, and he went to the other platform. When he got to the centre of the platform he saw the deceased jumping on to the up platform. As the train entered the station, the fireman, Joseph Garribaldi, saw the deceased in the act of falling on the line. He shouted to the driver and the train was stopped at once, but not before the engine had passed over him. He was killed. Dhanesh Ram, a porter at the Currey Road station, said that when the train came in, he saw the deceased who was standing on the edge of the platform jump on to the line. A verdict of suicide was returne

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

Interesting Point in Indian Divorce Act.

AN ADEN REFERENCE.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a reference made to their lordships by the Resident at Aden, enquiring whether he was competent to try a case under the Indian Divorce Act.

Mr. Ratanlal and Mr. M. K. Mehta, at the request of the court, argued the reference as amici curiæ.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the reference, said:—The court is indebted to Messrs. Ratanlal and Mehta for arguing this case. The question is whether the Resident at Aden has jurisdiction to try and pass decrees in cases of divorce under the Indian Divorce Act (Act IV. of 1896). Section 3 of Act II of 1864 provides for the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Aden. It enacts, that the Resident may hear and determine in the first instance all cases instituted in the court of the Resident of whatever nature and whatever may be the amount or value of the property in dispute.

The Resident, in making this reference, has expressed his opinion that under this section his court has jurisdiction to try suits under the Indian Divorce Act. That interpretation of the section gives it a wider effect than it was intended by the legislature. The section in substance means that the Resident has jurisdiction to try suits only, where it has jurisdiction given to it by law. For instance, if the words "all cases instituted in the court of the Resident" were construed to mean in their literal sense, they would include all suits instituted without any regard to the question of jurisdiction of the Resident determinable from extraneous consideration. For instance, a suit for property situated in Bombay, if instituted in the court of the Resident, would be triable by him. That would reduce the section to absurdity. Therefore the section in question must be restricted in meaning and can only be interpreted in the sense that the Resident has jurisdiction over suits where the jurisdiction is conferred upon him by some law. Now the suits under the Indian Divorce Act are triable under a special piece of legislation and the question, therefore, is whether that piece of legislation confers jurisdiction upon the Resident. Section 3 of the Indian Divorce Act provides that suits instituted under it shall be tried by a district judge. The word a "district judge" means as understood in the non-regulation provinces (other than Sind) and Burma) a "commissioner of a division." Aden is a non-regulation province and therefore suits instituted under the Indian Divorce Act can be tried by the "commissioner of a division," if such an authority exists in Aden. From information supplied to the court by Government it would appear that there is no such authority in Aden. It may be that the legislature was not aware of the requirements of the courts of Aden, when it enacted Act IV of 1869. The omission may be due purely to inadvertence on the part of the legislature. The court must treat it as "casus omissus" and this omission cannot be supplied by a court of law, for that would be making laws.

The position in which the Resident is left will not entail any difficulty, because Government can easily notify the Resident at Aden as a "commissioner of a division" and thus give him jurisdiction to try cases under the Indian Divorce Act.

The court accordingly ordered that the Resident at Aden be informed that he has no jurisdiction to try cases under the Indian Divorce Act.

MURDER CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

Their lordships disposed of an appeal presented by Mr. L. C. Gole, on behalf of Luxuman alias Yesu, who was sentenced to death at the Criminal Sessions held at Thana in the month of June. One Sakaram Vitoba was also charged along with Luxuman with having abetted the crime and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused Luxuman was in love with one Gangi, the mistress of Ganpat, the deceased, and he called in the aid of one Sakaram Vitoba, accused the second Luxuman and Sakaram then planned to do away with Ganpat. Sakaram, it is said, procured some poison which was declared by the Chemical Analyser to be "arsenicus oxide." The conspirators invited Ganpat to join them in a drinking bout. The poison was administered by Luxuman to Ganpat in some liquor. Soon after Ganpat drank his portion of the liquor, he vomitted and died within fifteen minutes. Accused Luxuman in his statement before the committing magistrate took upon himself the whole responsibility and exculpated Sakaram. In the sessions court he retracted his admissions and pleaded "police torture" as an excuse for making his admission. His defence was that the real murderer was one Moru, who was at enmity with the deceased Ganpat, as they had quarrels in connection with a woman. It was further urged in his favour that the medicine obtained was intended to make Ganpat and his mistress drunk, and compel Gangi to consent to a "pat" marriage ceremony with Luxuman.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty and the sessions judge agreeing with them sentenced Luxuman to death and Sakaram to transportation of life.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction passed on Luxuman alias Yesu.

The appeal of Sakaram is awaiting consideration.

BORAH'S MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit in which Abdul Kayam Abdul Hussain Mamajivala, a Borah, sought to obtain a decree against his wife, Ashmabu, for the restitution of his conjugal rights.

Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Motichand, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla, appeared for the defendant.

The parties to the suit were married in Surat in 1899; a daughter was born to them. In 1907 the plaintiff went on a tour to different parts of India; and on his return to Bombay five years after asked his wife to join him at Bombay. She refused to go and live with him. Her reasons for refusal was that as he had deserted her for six years, during which period her parents had taken care of her, there was no necessity for her to go back to him.

Mr. Taleyarkhan raised a preliminary objection, to the effect that the plaintiff's proper course was to institute a suit in the court of the District Judge, Surat, and that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain this suit. His lordship said that the plaintiff should have in the first instance, obtained the leave of the court to file this suit in the Bombay High Court. The parties were married in Surat and that although the plaintiff resided in Bombay for the purposes of his business, the cause of action arose in Surat. He accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

ABSCONDING MUKADAMS.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod an application was made by Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan for the appointment of a receiver with respect to 314 bags of masur and 502 bags of rapeseed belonging to Messrs. Kalidas Ramdas and Company.

Mr. Taleyarkhan stated that the bags in question were in charge of a firm of mukadams known as Jairam Shamji and Co. This firm consisted of four brothers, all of whom had disappeared from Bombay after locking up their godown. The plaintiffs were anxious to sell their grain, as owing to a fair monsoon, the prices of grain were going down, and if the plaintiffs did not sell the bags at once, they would be great losers. The bags of grains in the godown belonging to them was worth about 11,000 rupees. The court appointed Madhavdas Tolaram, a partner of the plaintiff's firm, receiver, and directed him to to give a security of Rs. 1,000. He was to take charge only of bags bearing the particular marks of the plaintiff's firm.

SHORT CAUSES.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod Mr. Mirza on behalf of Messrs. Rylands and Co., drapers, asked for a decree for Rs. 5,678 to be passed against Brijlal and Sons, of Nanital. Goods had been supplied by Messrs. Ryland and Co., and against this they drew six hundis, which were accepted by the defendants. When the hundis fell due, they were not paid. The plaintiffs had to pay customs dues, insurance charges and other charges. The defendants did not appear.

His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 5,678, and gave permission to the plaintiff's to sell the goods and to credit the defendants with the sale proceeds.

His lordship then passed a decree for Rs. 3,733, in favour of Panaji Premji and Co., against Umedwal Lambaji & Co. The parties were silversmiths and the amount due was the balance after taking accounts. His lordship also gave a decree in favour of a marwadi money-lender trading under the name of Dulla Kuppa and Company against Julfikarkhan and others for a sum of Rs. 1,000. The rate of interest claimed was 48 per cent.

Messrs. Kikabhoy Rajabali obtained a decree against John M. Ryrie and others for a sum of Rs. 4,000 due on account of thirteen consignments of cement supplied to them.

A FRAUDULENT SALE.

In the the suit of Piraji Maluji vs. Mahomed Taki Haji Abdulla and others, the first defendant did not put in an appearance. It was reported that he had absconded since the filing of the suit. Mr. Jafterbhai Rahimtulla appeared for the second and third defendants. He stated that the second defendant, a purdanishin lady, had purchased certain property for Rs. 11,000 from the absconding defendant on a representation made to her that the property was his own. She then spent over Rs. 5,000 in constructing a house on the property. He stated that when his clients purchased the property they were not aware that the first defendant was only a lessee and had no right to sell the property. His clients were willing to pay the plaintiff the rent agreed upon under the lease. The plaintiff had obtained this property on a lease for 999 years only two years ago. His client being a purdanishin lady was placed in an awkward position, in that she made no proper enquiries as to the title of the first defendant Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the plaintiff Piraji, said that the plaintiff did not want the present defendants as tenants. The only question was whether the plaintiff stood by and saw the improvements being made without taking the trouble to inform the defendans the true state of things.

His lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long causes list.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE NAWAB OF BEILA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad resumed the hearing of the case in which Nawab Mir Abdul Rasul Alam Khan, Nawab of Beila, Narandas Sunderji and Maneckshaw Dhanjibhoy stood charged with cheating Messrs. Jamsetji and Sorabji Khan in respect of certain jewellery.

His worship observed that he was inclined to hold that he had no jurisdiction to try this case.

Superintendent Sullivan said, in view of what had fallen from his worship, he would ask for an adjournment to consult the Public Prosecutor.

His worship adjourned the case to enable the Public Prosecutor to be consulted.

This his worship then took up the case against the same accused in which they are charged with cheating Messrs. Pestonji B. Press, Motilal Dayabhai and Hari Bhana, in respect of carriages, harnesses and other articles.

Superintendent Sullivan, in stating the facts of these cases, said the three accused went to the complainants and represented to them that the marriage of the first accused's son was taking place at Surat and they wanted certain articles at Surat. They gave an assurance that payment would be made immediately on delivery. When the goods were sent, a cheque was given by the second accused, who represented himself as the private secretary to H. H. the Nawab of Beila, though the Nawab had no right, to use the title of His Highness, for Rs. 2,100 on the Kathiawad and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation, Surat branch. The third accused, who represented himself as the Nawab's assistant private secretary, accompanied the two accused to the complainant's places of residence, Bombay. The cheque was presented to the Bank of Bombay, but was "referred to the drawer. It was then presented to the Surat branch of the Kathiawar Bank, but was dishonoured. The prosecution would prove that the first accused was a man of no means and that there were several decrees outstanding against him at the time. It was true that his mother was a wealthy lady, but he got abouot Rs. 90 a month.

In answer to his worship, Mr. Sullivan said all the property was recovered by the police.

The evidence of Mr. Press was then led and the hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. L. C. Game, lately a correspondence clerk employed by Mr. E. Rowden, the Bombay agent of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeve, dock contractors, charged Mr. R. Smart, chief cashier in the same firm, with defamation.

The facts of this case have been previously reported.

On the evidence, his worship framed a charge of defamation against the accused, who pleaded "not guilty."

Cross-examined, Mr. Rowden said it was the accused's duty as head of the department to bring the matter complained of before him. The accused would not have placed the matter before him unless he had been convinced of the truth in it.

Re-examined, witness said that no departmental enquiry was held before the complainant was dismissed.

The complainant's cross-examination was concluded when the court rose for the day.

A CIVIL TRANSACTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Carter charged Rama Bhaguji, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 116, the property of Jamnabai, his brother's widow.

The complainant said the ornaments were made for her and her mother-in-law by her husband about nine years ago. Since her husband's death, the ornaments remained in the possession of her mother-in-law, Dhondibai, who came to Bombay with the ornaments about a month ago. Two days after her arrival in Bombay, Dhondibai died of cholera and the accused took possession of the ornaments. Thirteen days after Dhondibai's death, she, in the presence of the jamat, asked for her ornaments and the accused agreed to return the same, but had not done so and had put her off from time to time. He then went away and she informed the police.

The accused stated the ornaments were the sole property of Dhondibai and she had given them over to him while on her death-bed.

After hearing the evidence, his worship, said that there was a bona-fide dispute regarding the ornaments and the accused had no criminal intention. He was acquitted and the complainant was referred to a civil court.

PATHANS ASSAULT BOKHARIS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Deputy Inspector O'Brien charged Jalal Khan Sojad Khan and eleven others, all Pathans, with rioting.

The prosecution case was that the first two accused went to a Bokhari's shop at Chore Bazaar, and while one of the two was bargaining for a penknife the other stole one from the shop.

This led to a quarrel between the Bokhari and the two accused and the former got assistance from other Bokharis. The two accused left, but returned in the evening with their kinsmen and attacked the Bokharis with sticks. Out of a good number, the twelve were arrested.

Superintendent Priestley, who conducted the prosecution, after some evidence had been led, withdrew the charge against three of the accused.

Against the rest, his worship altered the charge to one of affray and they all pleaded "guilty."

His worship sentenced the first two accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each while the remaining seven were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

The three accused, against whom the charges were withdrawn, were ordered to be acquitted.

Out of the fines, Rs. 45, 20 15, 15, and 10 were ordered to be paid to the five Bokharis, who were injured in the affray as compensation.

A POLICEMAN'S UMBRELLA.

Ramsumar Vicramjit, a police sepoy, yesterday charged Shripati Genoo and Mahadu Sayaji, both Hindus, with the theft of his umbrella, before Mr. Frank Oliveira.

On Sunday the accused, who were under the influence of liquor, took the umbrella and were moving off when they were arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that they understood the umbrella to be theirs as they were drunk heavily.

As this was their first offence, each of the accused was fined Rs. 7.

LIKE A STAB IN THE BACK.

One of the symptoms of kidney disease is a pain like a stab in the back. Others are: Dropsical swellings, dull ache in the loins, lumbago, urinary disorders, gravel and stone, uric acid poisoning, rheumatic pains, puffy eyes, inflammation of the bladder, weakness and drowsiness, impure blood, headaches and dizziness.

Kidney complaint does not affect everyone in the same way. No patient has ALL the symptoms, but EVERY patient has some of them. If, however, you have ANY trace of kidney and bladder weakness, your trouble may already have reached a more serious stage than you think. The kidneys may be breaking down, and the bladder may suddenly lose control of the water.

Doan's Blackache Kidney Pills cure disease by cleansing the urinary system, keeping the bladder active and helping the kidneys to throw off the excess uric acid and other poisons that cause the above symptoms and diseases. Doan's pills reach the CAUSE of kidney disease, that is why cures are lasting.

"The pains I had in my back were just like a stab," says Mr. C. Poynter, of 89, College Road, Masbro', Rotherham, England. "There were painful bladder disorders, too, and the water contained sediment.

"My ankles swelled, and I thought dropsy was setting in. I was always tired, and my heart was affected.

"I felt much better when I had taken two boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and before long he medicine made me well. IT IS THREE YEARS, SINCE I WAS CURED, yet I still keep well."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all dealers, DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

Don't Be Tortured by Neuralgia.

There isn't any reason why you should be. Perhaps you have tried scores of remedies—but don't become discouraged—for here is a remedy that will put to flight the terrible pain.

No case of neuralgia ever existed or ever will exist that

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

hasn't or will not relieve and finally cure. Thousands of thankful former sufferers have proved this fact to their entire satisfaction. Won't you? Give it a trial and you, too, will be numbered among the host that has found relief in its soothing, curing power.

Get a Bottle of it To-day.

Re. 1 per Bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR?
IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS.
WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*.
AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.
CALL OR WRITE:
THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and specially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
for Typewriters.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain R. Butler, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5018 tons, Captain J. Wilson, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 22nd July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

B I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
B I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Turbett	R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 23.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Banca	3798	Potter	M & M Co
Bankura	1905	Babb	M M & Co
Baroda	1899	Pening	M M & Co
Firoozi	2029	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Kasira	505	King	M M & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Langstaff	The Bombay Co
Trienfels	3545	Sandsted	W & A G & Co
Umta	3492	Wilson	M M & Co
Umvolosi	1855	Millen	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2146	Shatton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdougal	2789	Price			J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo	3159	Grows	K'chi	29-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Langdale	2294	Gadner	Antwerp	31-7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Pundit	3832	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
G Mohamadi	1251	Watt	Jeddah	25-7	B & P S N Co
H Heim	758	Erikson	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
L Budrie	1633	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers & Co
N Liedenfels	2575	Thomas			R A Willis
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
P Elmmoor	2390	Evans			T M & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	26-7	B & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Barala	1899	Butler			M M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell			W & A Graham & Co
3 Karnak	2005	Glazebrook			Sanday & Co
4 Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	2-8	A Strandes & Co
5 Koweit	2203	Coates			Arab S N Co
6 Pegenturm	3160	Heckel			W & A Graham & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3004	Masson			J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste		A L S N Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	20-7	R N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi		M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Karnshita			N Y Kaisha
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mohamed			
Netravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Kola	510	Elton	Busreh		M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Beme	Younger	Rangoon
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Barala, Butler for Persian Gulf.
„ City of York, Wilson for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Koweit for Persian Gulf.
„ Assay for Shanghai &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, arrived in London on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sicilia, from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—800 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts barley and 13,980 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,85,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—15 tons hoofs and horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 110 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co; 100 bales silk cotton, Bakelal and Co; 92 cwts fennelseed, V Tejpal; 54 bales hemp, B Muncherjee: 421 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co.

Egypt s—6 bundles cane, D D Postwalla; 51 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 16 bundle carpets, Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros; 4 crates jute carpets, H Curranee and Co; 10 bales skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 28 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 17 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 131 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cwts bees wax, 75 cwts turmeric, M Yussuf and Co; 1 pot grass oil Volkart Bros; 12 skins hides, H Esmail; 9 bales goat skins, and 12 bales hides, R M Kooka; 2 cases brassware, H Cowasji.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Hindoo s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—2,000 cwts poppyseed H Vanichand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturn s—600 cwts cattle horns. E Mohamed; 10 cases country medicine, Lawrence and Co; 52 bales cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 200 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros. ; 4,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA

Trieste s—750 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—387 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—500 cwts castorseed, M Sowjie.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—207 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Trieste s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Sowji

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Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 24th July, 1912.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NAVY ESTIMATES.

THE Supplementary Navy Estimates which Mr. Churchill introduced into the Commons on Monday, tend to prove that the Admiralty is alive to Britain's defensive needs, but we doubt if they will give satisfaction to those who would have the Navy superior to any possible combination. As was candidly stated, the heavy increase in expenditure, for which provision is made, is due to the passing of the new German Navy Law, enormously increasing the number of fully manned ships capable of striking a sudden and effective blow. The strength of Germany's High-Sea fleet is to be twenty-nine battleships with eight armoured cruisers and a complement of destroyers and submarines. Against these twenty-nine we are to have thirty-three. This number, according to many naval experts, is insufficient and thirty-six at least are demanded. Mr. Churchill says in addition we are to have a second fleet of eight ships, but of what that fleet is to be composed, we are not told. Yet it is admitted that to be safe against the risk of surprise, which is peculiarly grave in the case of a nation such as ours, "with a small and precarious margin of naval superiority, and without a nation in arms behind its fleet, the British Admiralty ought to maintain a force which will always, and at the most unfavourable moment, be superior to the German." The fighting power of the German navy is being steadily increased and in order to maintain our margin of safety immediate steps are absolutely necessary. Germany can man her ships more easily than we are, notwithstanding that our coasts team with sea-faring men and Germany can do what we should never think of doing even in an emergency. Their law places all merchant vessels, stores and other property of any German steamship company or owner, at all times in peace or war, subject to the orders of any German naval commander who is authorised to take possession, with the proviso that the German Navy Department shall reimburse owners and also be sole and final judge of the just account of compensation that shall be paid for such appropriation of private property. All persons and all property are subject primarily to service for the defence of the country.

The Admiralty recognises the difficulty of efficiently manning the fleet and that it will be necessary to increase the pay of all ratings. Here again Germany has an advantage. She need offer no inducements to men to join her navy. Its personnel is chiefly recruited from the sea-faring population along the coasts of the Baltic and North Seas, but an increasingly large force comes from other parts of the country. Compulsory service permits the choice between the army and the navy and the German Navy League consistently endeavour to persuade both officers and men to select the navy. Thus we find that instead of being taken from the ranks of the unemployed the German blue-jacket comes from as large a variety of classes as the soldier and is a good stamp of man, take him all round, and of sufficient intelligence to become an efficient man-o'war's man. England is said to be already in need of six thousand officers and men, the maximum that can be trained, to be followed by a similar addition next year, and it has been urged that the conditions of payment and service in the new Immediate Reserve should be modified at once, as it is becoming evident that good men cannot be obtained on the terms proposed. But the most Mr. Churchill offers at present is that the matter shall be brought forward in the autumn—acknowledging that it will be necessary to make large additions to the personnel and that an increase of pay is unavoidable. Questions of the kind need not trouble Germany. She can fill her ships with men and give them no pay whatever or at the best only such as is accorded to the conscript soldiery.

General support would be given to the First Lord by both sides the House, for as Mr. Balfour observed, Government is not building for ambition but for peace and security. Yet we fear the question of the Mediterranean will produce a considerable amount of friction, for much difference of opinion prevails as to what constitutes adequate strength in Southern Europe. For the past seven years the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been steadily reduced and under one of the schemes of redistribution its fighting force fell by about half what it was ten years ago, being left at eight battleships of the older type. Against the policy adopted there protest after protest has been lodged and Admiral Mahan, an impartial critic, warned the British nation that "the clear reluctance to acquiesce in present naval requirements is ominous of a day when the Mediterranean may pass out of the sphere of British influence centred round the British Islands exclusively. This will symbolise if it does not at once accompany the passing of the Empire, for a hostile force in the Mediterranean controls, not only an interior line—as compared with the Cape Route—but an interior position from which it is operative against the Atlantic as well as in the East. It is difficult to overstate the effect of this upon the solidity of the Empire, for the Mediterranean is one of the great central position of the maritime world. A weakened Mediterranean force is the symptom that neither as principal nor as ally may Great Britain be able to play the part assumed by her." Still it is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Churchill realises the probability that in the course of a year or two it may be necessary to reinforce the squadron as the Admiralty has received information indicating that one of the Mediterranean powers is contemplating another considerable naval programme. That information has been common property for a month or more, which renders it somewhat remarkable that the Admiralty has not adopted a more comprehensive programme than that announced in regard to the Mediterranean which, after all, is the highway to India and Australia, —our bread route, as a home contemporary described it the other day—and should, therefore, be most effectively policed and protected.

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TO REFORM THE CRIMINAL.

SIR LOUIS DANE, Lieutenant - Governor of the Punjab, has done many things during his term of office which have elicited much admiration, but we question whether any experiment he has ever made approaches in importance the attempt shortly to be undertaken to reform the criminal. In the resolution dealing with the matter it was said that looking after the conduct of a prisoner on his release from jail cannot properly be carried out by Government as the attention of agents is likely to be misunderstood. "In these circumstances," the resolution continued, "an offer to experiment on those lines made by the Salvation Army has been gladly accepted by the Government. Any proposal on similar lines put forward by any association of requisite standing, which is in a position to establish a suitable settlement will be sympathetically considered. The idea is that when prisoners are released they shall be located in settlements, and while they are there efforts will be made to influence them in the direction of honest living. Of course, when a prisoner has completed his sentence, it is impossible to retain him and in order that the experiment shall have fair play, the Government of the Punjab have introduced a special scale of remission for those prisoners who elect to go to the settlements. Under this scale those sentenced to four months will be granted two months' remission; above four and below twelve months, three months; above one and below two years, four months; above two years, six months. To mable prisoners, now in confinement, to know what is proposed for them, officers of the Salvation Army will be permitted to visit central jails, converse with the prisoners and explain to them the conditions and advantages of residence in the settlement which must be located close to the jail in Lahore. The settlement officer will also be empowered to grant permission for wives and children of married men to come and live with prisoners within the settlement; and in no case shall any attempt be made to retain any inmate against his will at the settlement after the expiry of his sentence. Ten years ago, such an experiment would not have been possible; but the Salvation Army has achieved such remarkable success in the reclamation of some of the criminal tribes in the Punjab and the United Provinces that, we think, hope for success in the new experiment need not be considered undue optimism. Another point suggests itself in discussing this scheme, namely, the problem of juvenile first offenders. We raised this question the other day, when reviewing the report on Bombay prisons by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson. Children, between the ages of six and fourteen years, frequently are brought before magistrates charged with, in most cases, petty crime, and the practice, which seems to have been largely followed was to send these "criminals" to prison for short periods. In present circumstances the only alternative—where detention is considered necessary—is the reformatory school and this is as objectionable, from the sociological point of view, as prison. This problem, we think, might also be handed over for consideration to the Salvation Army or "any other association of requisite standing."

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EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

THE Factory Commission has recommended the education of the children employed in mills, and the Government of India having taken up the question in right earnest, have been urging the local bodies concerned to provide for them special schools suited to their requirements. The Bombay Corporation has been unconscionably long brooding over the question, and is awaiting the final report of the Schools Committee to whom the matter has been referred for opinion. The Committee have sent in an *ad interim* report in which they have declared that, in their opinion, the mill-owners are best fitted by the circumstanees of their position to provide for the schooling of the juveniles employed in their respective mills. The operatives themselves are exceedingly indifferent and apathetic about the education of their children, and it is apprehended that, in the absence of legal compulsion, they will not avail themselves much of any facilities that may be provided for them by any external agencies, as they cannot exercise the moral influence which is at the command of the mill-owners. With the advantage of having all its pupils on the spot, each mill will form a well-defined unit for the purpose of the education of its employes. Some encouragement in the shape of prizes and rewards, and a free gift of books and slates, will add to the attraction of their schools. But mill-owners themselves, speaking generally, are as apathetic in this matter as their employes, and so far at least as Bombay is concerned, their representatives in the Corporation showed little disposition to regard the School Committee's proposal with favour. Some of them were appalled by the prospect of a new charge which, they argued, it was not permissible, under the articles of their association, to incur. As a few mills have been maintaining their own schools, we should like to know if the expenditure on this account has been expressly allowed to them, or whether they have been acting in contravention of their articles. The expense of a mill school will not be above Rs. 30 or 40 per month, and we do not think that, taking a liberal and equitable view of things, this trivial charge would come so much in the way of the mill-owner. But, if he is troubled by conscientious scruples, he may set them at rest by taking the sanction of the shareholders. Whatever may be the attitude of the mill-owner, the Municipality cannot escape from its obligation. Under the arrangements made with Government, the Municipality alone must make adequate provision for primary education in Bombay, and this obligation may be supposed to include the provision of reasonable facilities for the education of factory children. The Schools Committee may commence by starting a few experimental schools in mill districts, fixing such hours of work as may be convenient to the pupils, and prescribing a course suited to their requirements.

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MR. H. G. WELLS.

MR. H. G. WELLS has espoused the cause of the proletariat. He takes a gloomy view of the social conflict and is rather inclined to think that the industrial scheme can only be improved by the thorough method of being born again and born different. In the meantime he has a bone to pick with the over-motored, over-housed, over-servanted millionaire, who lives a life of ease, while other less fortunate fellow-creatures are on the verge of starvation. The first instinct is to exclaim "hear hear" to these denunciations; we have often declared that the millionaire is a person to be pitied for the burden of his wealth and the sad satiety it must bring him. Now we are inclined to add blame to pity. How tantalizing his super-abundance must be to the people of the abyss who have only a casual day's labour between them and starvation. Perhaps, however, the slum-dweller does not look so far for an object of envy, he very likely in moments of aspiration dreams longingly of middle-class comfort, or even of the happy lot of the "small" shopkeeper who enjoys the comparative luxury of three square meals a day and a roof over his head. These are to him what the millionaire is to the man of moderate means, and, since inequality seems inevitable, the question of degree is a minor point. Of course, all this will be changed when Socialists have reformed the world, when the principles of constitutional privilege will be based upon that sublime conception "one man, one motor."

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Socotra' arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" passed Suez at 11-30 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd instant.

CAPTAIN A. W. Cook Young, I. M. S., specialist for the prevention of diseases, Bannu Brigade, has been selected for the new appointment of Special Health Officer, Delhi.

AT a meeting yester-night of the Water Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, it was decided to purchase a few tons of lime to experiment in the purification of water at the riverintake. The Chief Engineer reported that he had proved by experiments that lime was as efficacious as alumino ferrie and that the change if successful, would mean the saving of at least Rs. 17,000 a year.

ACCORDING to the *Celestial Empire*, on the evening of the 17th June, the Chinese Imperial Guards almost rose as an officer incited the troops saying that if they wait for the State to pay the allowances of eight banners they will never have any living and it is better to rise and protect themselves for their own cause by besieging the yamens of the President and the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guards, etc. Two battalions had almost risen on this instigation. However General Feng Kuo-chang hearing the alarm gathered the whole of the Imperial Guardsmen on the 18th at Kaotai and and addressed them about their positions with patriotic sentiments and tears in his eyes. The whole army was very much impressed and produced the person who incited them and asked that he be dealt with. On the 19th the army and police had a conference when General Feng Kuo-chang reported that the guards would be quiet. The police authorities have taken great precautions against anyone who causes any murder. On the 21st a court-martial tried and dealt with the said officer who tried to incite the guardsmen.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 5.

ATHLETIC TERRITORIALS.

While followers of amateur foot racing are awaiting the results of the track and field events at Stockholm, they are naturally deprived by the temporary absence of the "cracks" of those who give most interest to the meetings held at home. Last Saturday, the Natonal Territorial Championships were held out of London, for the first time in spite of the long journey which had to be made to Edinburgh. London was fairly well represented and achieved quite its share of success. On the whole the winning performances were good and but for the unfortunate weather, would have been even better. The Olympic runner, W.R. Applegarth, beng no longer in the service, did not defend his title to the 100 yards, which, however, fell to another London representative, Pte. Grant, of the Engineers. Other metropolitan victories were gained in the quarter mile, the relay race and the Marathon. In the last named contest, decided over a 12 miles road course in drill order, London was represented by that famous regiment of "kilties," the London Scottish, who won rather more easily than in their own district championship. Theirs is a wonderfull record in Marathon races and much of the credit for it is due to Col. Sergt. Edmund Gavin, who, though well on the wrong side of 40, runs as strongly, if not so speedily, as ever. Col Sergt Gavin is about to be married and his fellow members of the South London Harriers, for which club he has rendered yeoman's service in several capacities, have determined to mark the occasion in a manner worthy of themselves and of him.

THE BOMBADIER BEATEN AGAIN.

Englishmen had little faith in the ability of Bombadier Wells to hold his own with the American "white hope" Al Palzer and the result fulfilled anticipations. The pair met at the world famous Madison Square New York. As usual with heavy weights they went in for rushing tactics and also following the usual order of things the fight was soon all over. Wells was knocked out in the third round and America's hopes that at last a boxer capable of extending the best of the negroe has been discovered are rising higher.

AUSTRALIA'S UNFINISHED GAMES.

Jupiter Pluvins is having a rare innings. In other words the fine dry weather of the early spring has been followed by five or six weeks of successive wet days. Naturally cricket has suffered severely and the number of unfinished matches is assuming quite alarming proportions. The Australians, who have not tested the sweets of victory for a month have taken part in a couple of drawn games during the past week. After their strenuous "Test" at Lord's, the Antipodeans rested one or two of their "cracks" against Essex and might have paid the penalty. As it was, the eastern county compiled 421, J. W. H. T. Douglas and P. Perrin scoring centuries, and F. L. Fane only just missing the distinction. The Australians, after being dismissed for 178, made 320 for 4 wickets in the follow-on, the veteran captain, S. E. Gregory, being responsible for 103 not out. At Sheffield in the match with Yorkshire the rain acted as a spoil sport. Play was of such an inconclusive character that beyond recording the fact that Australia made 299 and Yorkshire 280, and that C. G. Macartney showed his usual fine form in putting together 87, the game may be dismissed without comment.

TWO NOTABLE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Scotland's cricketers are obviously no match for those of South Africa. Twice the latter won with an innings to spare. The second match revealed two of the visitors in a particularly favourable light. G. A. Faulkner, in addition to scoring 39 runs, captured 11 of of his opponents for 67; C. P. Carter put together 52 and had a bowling analysis of 8 wickets for 70. Less than an innings a piece could be played in the match with Middlesex at Lord's. After scoring 263, the South Africans sent back 7 of the county batsmen for 110 runs, but at that point the game had to be abandoned. Considerable satisfaction is expressed that the selectors of England's representatives in the second match with South Africa, which begins at Leeds next Monday, have included the Surrey professional. Hitch. It was felt that we really must have a fast bowler. P. F. Warner, who has not been in the best of health stands down, and G. L. Jessop may play to the exclusion, possibly, of J. W. Hearne.

A. E. RELF'S WONDERFUL FORM.

In spite of the number of inter-county fixtures which have had to be abandoned, many really fine performances have been accomplished. One might have to search a long time through cricket history to find anything to equal A. E. Relf's most recent performance. Against Leicester at Brighton the popular Sussex professional was responsible for 103 not out and, with the ball took 15 wickets for 77. Relf is rapidly approaching the veteran stage, but has undoubted claims to be considered in the forefront of English cricketers. Amongst other fine performances of the week one must include Kent's victory, with scores of 304 and 174 for 3 declared, over Essex. 131 and 89, Seymour's innings of 111 and the bowling of Blythe and Woolley contributed mainly to the "Hoppers" success. Even more remarkable was Lancashire's triumph over Worcester who are still without a victory in the county championship competition. The County Palatine declared at 269 for 8 wickets and then put their opponents out for scores of 47 and 41. The England bowler, Dean, had 13 wickets for 49. Surrey are now head of the championship table with Northamptonshire second and Lancashire third.

GOLF.

More exciting play than that associated with the open championship of France, at La Boulie, near Versailles has rarely been seen. Until the third round had been completed it looked as if Harry Vardon would bring the title to England, but then Jean Gassiat, of Chantilly, went round in 68 and drew level with Vardon. A 73 to the Jersey man's 74 enabled Gassiat to secure the honour for the first time with a total score of 289. Another Frenchman Tellier, 29, was third followed by the British open champion E, Ray, 292 the American, J. J. McDemott, 293 and C. H. Mayo 294.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CUP.

Latterly the regulars have done very much better than the Territorials in the annual march-and-shoot competition for the "Daily Telegraph" Cup. The citizen soldiers claim that they are at a disadvantage from the outset, inasmuch as the regulars have the use of newer rifles and new ammunition. Nevertheless some of the Territorial corps did splendidly last Saturday, notably the Honourable Artillery Company, the London Rifle Brigade and the Civil Service Rifles. On the whole however, the regulars had the better of it, as the following scores of the leading teams show clearly :—3rd Coldstreams, 1,585; H. A. C. 1,475; 3rd Grenadiers, 1,455; 2nd Scots, 1st Grenadiers, 1,428; 2nd Grandadiers, 1,419.

Owing to the rain and consequent state of the ground Oxford and Cambridge were compelled to make several postponements of their annual polo match. It was eventually brought off at Hurlingham on Wednesday, the Dark Blues winning by 6 goals to 5. This was the 33rd Inter University match, the record now standing, Cambridge 17 wins, Oxford, 16. The final of the inte-regimental tournament at Hurlingham should be well worth watching. The contestants are to be the 20th Hussars, who beat the 5th Dragoons by 5 goals to 2 and the Royal Horse Guards, who ousted the 9th Lancers by 5 goals to 4.

THE KING'S SUCCESSES.

Followers of racing everywhere are delighted at the success which has fallen to King George at the Newmarket July Meeting and his trainer, Marsh, has come in for many congratulations. There was merit in the victory of His Majesty's Le Lac in the Bottisham Plate on Tuesday, but a more important victory was that of Dorando on the following day. Public confidence, in the King's horse resulted in his starting favourite for the Duke of Cambridge Handicap and there was a perfect tornado of applause when the colt finished first.

LAWN TENNIS.

Very, very slow progress is being made through the rain with the Championships at Wimbledon and it looks as if the finals would extend well into next week. So far the most noteworthy feature of the Singles has been the form of the two Frenchmen, Max Decugis and A. H. Gober. In the fifth round the former beat H. Roper Barrett by 3 sets to 1 and the latter put out the German, F. W. Rahe, by 3 sets to love.

ROYAL HENLEY.

Although Henley Regatta started in the rain the weather has brightened up and there is a prospect of to-morrow's finals before the King and Queen being blesssd with sunshine. So far with English, French Belgian, Russian, Canadian and Tasmanian Oarsmen taking part, there has been no lack of excitement. The chief surprise of the opening day was the defeat of the Diamond Sculls holder, W. D. Kinnear, by the Cantab C. M. Stuart and it looks as if the former were a trifle stale. The Belgian, P. Veirman, beat the Russian, U, J. Kusick and neither E, B. Butler, of Canada nor C. McVilly, of Tasmania, won his heat Veirman went down before E. W. Powell, of the Vikings Club, and now it is certain that to-morrow's final will be contested by British scullers. Two colonial crews met in the Grand. It was a rare struggle between Syndney (N, S. W.) and Argonaut (Toronto) for nearly a mile, but eventually the Australians won by a length and a quarter. Leander beat London also in the Grand.

TOM RICHARDSON'S DEATH.

News has just come to hand of the death of the famous old Surrey criketer, Tom Richardson, at Aix-les-Bains. In the opinion of many capable judges Richardson never had his equal as a fast bowler, Born at Mitcham he was at his best in the middle nineties and in 1895 actually took 290 wickets in first class matches alone. He, of course, was chosen to represent England in International matches and accomplished one or two extremely fine performances both in this country and Australia.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

Discussed from a Railway Point of View.

Since a deputation of the Chambers of Commerce waited on the Secretary of State in London, little, that is new, has been heard about the railway question Accordingly a representative of this paper called yesterday on Major Hepper, R.E., Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, to ask whether there was any new development, on which a statement could be made.

Major Hepper replied that so far as he was aware there was no new development, and seeing that so much had been said upon the subject by so many people, he did not think that there was much which he could usefully say. He was good enough, however, to give a brief expression of his views on the question.

He remarked at the outset that the letter which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Government of India was a very fair statement of the situation. In that they said that the fault, was only partly due to waggon shortage, and was also to be accounted for by a need for general railway development. As a matter of fact, the Agent said, there was but a small shortage of waggons on the G. I. P. Railway, although it was possible that shortage might be apparent at a great many stations. The shortage was not so much one of actual rolling-stock as of means of turning it round and dispatching it to the centres where it was needed. Thus congestion occurred in some places, while shortage was experienced in others.

The whole qestion was one of the amount of money, which could be placed at the disposal of the railways. During recent years insufficient money had been spent in keeping the growth of the railways apace with the growth of commercial requirements. Consequently at the present moment their capacity was just as much behind those requirements as it was ten years ago. The railways knew exactly what their requirements were, and the G. I. P. Railway had a programme. According to that a sum of ten crores was required to bring the carrying capacity of the railway up to the standard of present requirements, and to allow a certain margin for future growth. In order that that programe might be carried out, therefore, it was necessary that the administration should be assured of a fixed sum every year for a period of years until it had been completed. So far, railway administrations had been given a certain amount of money at the beginning of each year, and later on in the year, when circumstances permitted, additional grants had been made. These had to be spent during the current year or they lapsed, and accordingly this was not a good system, as sometimes there was not sufficient time for the administrations to make arrangements for the spending of the money.

"There is no necessity for any inquiry," Major Hepper concluded. "The Railway Board know and the railway administrations know what is wanted. It is only a question of how much money we can get each year. So far we have not been able to get enough."

The *Englishman* understands that with a view to developing trade with India the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in Japan contemplates despatching a representative to India about the middle of August. His mission will chiefly be to investigate the possibility of articles exported from Japan and he will pay special attention to cotton hosiery, underwear, matches, silk yarn, cotton yarn, porcelain, etc., which constitute the leading lines in the export trades. Particular attention will be given to the trade in Japanese silk fabrics which are now experiencing a keen competition with the products of Italy.

A private firm in Scotland has approached the Calcutta Corporation with a view to starting a steam laundry in Calcutta. The matter is under consideration

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

INCREASED CONSTRUCTION AND PERSONNEL.

Unparalleled Preparations by Germany.

"CONSTANTLY—INSTANTLY READY FOR WAR."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Churchill introduced the Supplementary Naval Estimates. He said the direct cause thereof was the new German Navy Law which he proceeded to examine in detail. Its main feature, he said, was an increase in the striking force of ships. All classes were immediately available. Its general effect was the maintenance of four-fifths of the German Navy in full permanent commission, which meant that it was constantly and instantly ready for war. Such preparation, said Mr. Churchill, was remarkable, and so far as he was aware, found no example in the previous practice of modern naval Powers.

The German plans involved a remarkable expansion of strength and efficiency.

Discussing the general question of the growth of modern navies, Mr Churchill said that cool study and methodical preparation, prolonged over successive years, could alone raise our margin of naval power. It was useless flinging money about on the impulse of the moment. The strain we should have to bear would be long and slow. No relief could be gained from impulsive erratic action. We should learn from our German neighbours the way a policy marches unswervingly to its goal.

We must have an ample margin of strength instantly ready. There must be steady, systematic development of our naval forces, untiringly directed and pursued over a number of years.

Mr. Churchill turned to the steps necessary on our part. The new construction referred to in the Supplementary Estimates, he said, was not extensive, but the number of ships we should have to build in the next few years would have to be raised from the figures at which he had hoped it might stand. Provision was made for additional submarines, and it had been found convenient to accelerate the construction of light cruisers.

THE PROGRAMME.

The main feature of the new German Navy Law would be in the increased fighting power, which their fleet would possess. That involved a reorganisation of the British forces in order that we might maintain the necessary margin of safety.

Mr. Churchill proposed to raise the number of battle-ships in full commission from twenty-eight to thirty-three. There would also be a second fleet consisting of eight vessels. We should have from 1914 onwards, five battleship squadrons, comprising forty-one battleships, of which four squadrons would be in full commission. There would thus be thirty-three of our ships against the German twenty-nine. This might not, perhaps, be considered a very satisfactory proportion, but having regard to the character of the vessels, the arrangement proposed would, in the opinion of the Admiralty, be adequate to the needs of 1914-15.

Mr. Churchill dwelt exhaustively on the question of the manning of ships, declaring that it would be necessary to make large additions to the *personnel* for the next four years. He foreshadowed an increase in pay, and promised to make definite proposals in this connection in the autumn.

He said a Royal Commission under Lord Fisher was about to be appointed to enquire regarding the application of oil fuel to warships. The enquiry would be a long business, and did not portend any sudden or extensive changes in the methods of naval construction.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Turning to the Mediterranean question, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the naval position there was about to undergo very important changes in view of the advent of Italian and Austrian Dreadnoughts. He demurred altogether to the assumption that those two Powers, whose past history was not altogether free from differences, who had never had a quarrel with us and with whom we had long been upon the most friendly, the most cordial terms, were likely to combine together for the purpose of attacking us. He also demurred to the suggestion that we ought to maintain, apart from our general supremacy, apart from our margin in home waters, a local superiority in the Mediterranean over the combined fleets of those Powers.

We were determined to withdraw six of the older battleships from the Mediterranean and to replace them by four battle-cruisers of the "Invincible" type.

The "Invincibles" would go out in the winter. Further, the armoured cruiser squadron would be replaced by more powerful armoured cruisers, and a torpedo station would be established at Alexandria.

Referring to Mr. Borden, the Canadian Prime Minister—who was in the gallery of the House—Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the efforts of the Canadian Ministers, but declared that no announcement would be made until Mr. Borden and the other Ministers, who had been in conference with the Admiralty, had returned and consulted their colleagues.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEW.

Mr. Balfour said he would defer criticism on the question of strategy. Although we might groan at the magnitude of this expenditure, we should have, anyhow, the consolation that we were not building for ambition. We were building for peace, and so long as we were building for peace and security, so long should we have the support of the opinion of the great Dominions, and the smaller States of Europe, and the enlightened approval of mankind. If, he added, we could secure, even at that sacrifice, peace, we should have done great things.

RELUCTANT COMPETITORS.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the fact that they were most reluctant competitors in the naval race, and they had only become so under the compulsion of circumstances. He wished he could dissent from Mr. Balfour's prediction of a further increase in expenditure in the future. This expenditure, however, was justified, because it was to maintain, firstly, the security of our shores, our dominions and our commerce, and secondly, the peace of the world.

Mr. Asquith entirely agreed with Mr. Balfour as to the necessity for maintaining an overwhelming superiority over any combination, which could be reasonably suggested. There had been no change of policy with regard to the Mediterranean, but the naval centre of gravity had shifted, necessitating a redistribution, which was already in full operation when the Liberals came into office. Still, however, there were vital interests to safeguard in the Mediterranean, which it was impossible to leave to the care of others. Great changes were going on there, and we should not be doing our duty to the country unless we replaced the present inadequate vessels by a much stronger force.

He assured the House that when the next Estimates were presented, with the added knowledge of prospective requirements, they would not fall short of everything their advisers deemed necessary, fully to safeguard British interests in the Mediterranean as in every part of the world.

After referring to the visit of the Canadian Ministers in similar terms to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Asquith added: "Side by side with the growing participation in the active burdens of the Empire on the part of the Dominions, there rests with us undoubtedly the duty of making such response as we can to their obviously reasonable appeal to be heard in the determination of the Empire's policy and the direction of its affairs.

"Arrangements to this end cannot be made in a day. They must be the result of very mature deliberations and will probably have to be developed from time to time. But, without committing ourselves to any particular form of arrangement, we share with the Great Dominions the feeling—which as years have passed has become more and more conscious and articulate—that we have a common heritage and interests, and that in the enjoyment of that heritage and the discharge of the duties which those interests involve, we are more and more conscious partners, one with the other."

The Supplementary Estimate for 1,500 men was subsequently adopted by 291 votes to 42.

AN AMPLIFIED REPORT.

"Smallest Instalment of the Extra Expenditure."

The following is a more complete version of some passages of Mr. Churchill's speech which demand fuller reporting:—

Mr. Churchill said: "The Supplementary Estimate is, of course, only the first and smallest instalment of the extra expenditure, which the new German Law entails upon us. The number of ships we shall have to build during the next five years to maintain the sixty per cent. standard, will have to be raised from the figure at which we hoped it would stand, namely, three next year and four and three, alternately, in succeeding years, to five next year and four in each succeeding year.

"The Germans are spending about a million a year on submarines, and we cannot allow our lead in submarines to be diminished. The Estimates include £160,000 for a fleet repair-ship to be attached to the third battle squadron.

"The four Mediterranean battleships, now stationed at Gibraltar, replacing the old Atlantic fleet, will be raised to eight in two years, including the two powerful vessels ready in 1913, and they will be provided with a subsidiary base at Malta, enabling them to operate in the Mediterranean, if necessary. All movements of the Gibraltar squadron will be regulated by the main situation, but its existence and position must not be overlooked. When I deal with the arrangements for the Mediterranean, it will be necessary to provide two extra destroyer flotillas, one this year and one the year after next."

FROM THE RANKS.

Dealing with the question of manning, Mr. Churchill announced that the first batch of officers from the lower deck were now being selected, and the names would be announced shortly.

In regard to the Mediterranean, he said that the maintenance of local supremacy there, apart from general supremacy, would mean a three-Power standard, plus an additional 60 per cent. over the strongest naval Power, and would impose a burden not justified by any vital or fundamental needs. The command of the Mediterranean could not be treated as something wholly separate from the general command of the sea; any attempt to confine naval supremacy to a particular water was false strategy and bad politics. He did not propose to indicate the naval dispositions which we should adopt to meet the various contingencies which might arise. It was clear, however, that the force least suited to war in the Mediterranean would be the comparatively old vessels recently representing the Mediterranean fleet, which would become an easy prey to a few modern ships. The right way to maintain British interests in the Mediterranean was to employ the smallest number of modern ships good enough for the work they would have to do. Even without the Gibraltar battle squadron, the Malta squadron would be the most formidable and unapproachable in speed by any vessels of equal power being built or projected. The Mediterranean combination of speed and gun power offered the highest advantages, especially for trade protection, and in conjunction with the French Navy, it would be superior to all possible combinations. These vessels could be spared from home owing to our great margin of powerful cruisers over the next strongest naval Power.

ANOTHER POWER COMES IN.

"It is not unlikely that the Mediterranean squadron will require reinforcing at the end of 1915-16, and if so, steps will be taken in due time. The Admiralty has received information indicating that one of the Mediterranean Powers is contemplating another considerable naval programme. If this be correct, it will constitute a new fact requiring prompt attention and it is not included in the forecasts I have given of future naval construction.

"The task of maintaining the Naval Power of the Empire under existing conditions is a heavy one. All the world is arming as never before, and we have to protect the Dominions and Territories scattered over every continent and ocean. There is an earnest desire on the part of the Dominions to assist in the common defence of the Empire and the time has come to make that disposition effective. Apart altogether from material aid, the effect of the arrival on blue waters of these new nations of the British Empire cannot be measured."

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill ridiculed the pictures which had been drawn of Imperialist and economist sections of the Cabinet waging savage and perpetual war, which was only suspended from time to time by unsatisfactory and unnatural compromises. The questions with which they had been dealing were not such, in which compromise could easily enter. It was easy to change a Minister, but it was not easy to change facts. They were unavoidable and had to be dealt with, however unpleasant the consequences.

"The policy, I have submitted," he concluded, "is the policy of the Admiralty. On behalf of the Admiralty, I ask nothing which is not necessary, and I have not asked anything that I have not got. A united British Empire means the safety of the British Empire and probably, also the peace of the world. If we are told that the beginnings of co-operation in defence must be accompanied by the beginnings of association in policy, then I say that, both measured by defence and by policy, the co-operation of the Dominions with the United Kingdom would be of inestimable benefit and strength to the Empire in general and the cause of peace."

VARIOUS CRITICISMS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Arthur Lee and other critics of the Government declared that Ministers were making war inevitable, Mr. Macdonald's argument being that the Government was building in a panic and assuming the worst, while the Conservatives based their contention on the discrepancy between Mr. Churchill's alarmist talk and the Government's lack of preparation.

There was an interesting passage between Mr. Balfour and Lord Charles Beresford. The former said it was improbable that Britain would engage, single-handed, the Triple Alliance in the event of war.

Lord Charles Beresford entirely disagreed. He said that Russia and France would not help much for the next two years. He and his friends were astonished at Mr. Balfour praising Mr. Churchill. The one bright spot in the outlook was the promised aid of the Colonies.

Dr. Macnamara mentioned that the concessions regarding the wages of dockyard workers amounted to £41,500 yearly. He hoped to be able, before Parliament reassembled, to announce proposals to improve the condition of bluejackets.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The *Times*, the *Standard* and the *Daily Mail* criticise Mr. Churchill's speech on the lines of the arguments employed by Conservative members in last night's debate.

The *Morning Post* says the nation would have been pleased if Mr. Churchill had announced the laying-down of a squadron of eight battleships, corresponding to the cruisers in the Mediterranean.

The *Times* concludes its criticisms by pointing out that the debate is memorable for Mr. Asquith's recognition of the right of the Dominions to be heard in determining Imperial policy, and says that Mr. Borden must have realised that the moral effect of his visit is already a considerable addition to the prestige of the Empire.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes in whole-hearted praise of Mr. Churchill. It says a new page was turned yesterday in the history of the Empire with the announcement of Canada's offer to share its burden, and the right of the Dominions to be called to the Councils of Empire.

The *Daily Chronicle* welcomes the manifestations of Colonial aid, but says the relief from the naval burden can only be obtained by an improvement in our relations with Germany.

The *Daily News* asks if it is impossible to turn back on the fatal path of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian friendships. The supreme tasks of the Liberal Government ought to be to secure Anglo-German friendship.

SPEECH BY MR. BORDEN.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mr. Borden, speaking at a banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce, said, "We have been received here in the most cordial spirit, and I earnestly believe that some good has been effected by our mission. We return with a message of friendship and co-operation and determination on the part of the people of the Motherland that they, with the citizens of the Dominions, are not afraid of the responsibilities of Empire".

MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA

The Understanding between Japan and Russia.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question regarding the Russo-Japanese understanding relating to spheres of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia, said there was no reason to suppose that any agreement or understanding was contemplated which would adversely affect the principle of the Open Door in regard to British commerce there. He drew attention to the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1907, recognising the independence and territorial integrity of China, and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all.

THE RICE MARKET.

Exports Suspended in Dutch East Indies.

THE HAGUE, JULY 23.

A decree of the Government of the Dutch East Indies temporarily prohibits the export of rice on account of small supplies, high price abroad and an expected shortage in the harvest.

A NEW KNIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Mr. Sam Fay, General Manager of the Great Central Railway, has been knighted on the occasion of His Majesty opening the new docks to the northward of Grimsby. Mr. Fay began life as a railway servant.

THE MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

TOKIO, JULY 23.

The condition of the Emperor is unchanged. His Majesty is taking nourishment fairly well.

OLYMPIC YACHTING.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 23.

The Olympic yachting contests have concluded. The final aggregate is—Sweden 133 points, America 129.

THE MYMENSIGH CASE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The *Times*, in an article, insists upon the most searching and impartial enquiry into the causes leading to the serious miscarriage of justice in the Mymensigh case, and subsequent inordinate delays.

ANTI-LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mr. Harcourt, yesterday, received a deputation of representatives of native races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee. The interview lasted an hour and a half.

NEWSPAPER POST.

Attempt to Secure a Uniform Rate in the Empire.

AN INDEFINITE RESULT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

Under the auspices of the Empire Press Union, a deputation of newspaper proprietors, including Dr. Stanley Reed of the *Times of India*, Mr. Barr of the *South African Argus* and Mr. Wade of the *Englishman* waited on Mr. Herbert Samuel to ask for common registration of all papers published in the Empire and for a uniform postage rate for newspapers within the Empire.

Mr. Samuel, in reply, said he sympathised with the proposal from the standpoint of Imperial unity. He referred to his reduction in cable rates and hoped that it might be possible in the not very distant future to secure reductions in certain cable rates in various directions. The deputation had not even mentioned cables, and he gathered from that that the Union was not dissatisfied with what had already been achieved. He pointed out if the Canadian rate of one penny per pound for newspapers were applied throughout the Empire, the next thing would be a similar demand for monthly periodicals. If the rates for newspapers were reduced, the reduction would have to be extended to all printed matter, such as trade catalogues. The Imperial consideration, cogent in the case of Canada, did not apply to anything like the same extent in other portions of the Empire. He suggested that newspapers should print their Oversea editions on thin paper.

The half-penny rate for English newspapers, Mr. Samuel continued, was unremunerative. Would they be justified in extending it? He would, however, give the proposal fresh consideration, for it came in a new form. As now suggested, the inland rate would only be extended to papers conforming to our registration condition, and a second condition was now proposed that the inland rate be extended only to newspapers published in parts of the Empire, giving reciprocal rates to papers published in the United Kingdom. Although it involved a loss to the Exchequer, he did not feel justified in merely negativing the second proposal. He would consider it, and, if necessary, consult his colleagues. Further legislation would be necessary. He must regard the matter from the financial point of view and not commit the Treasury. He could only promise to give the proposal his most careful and sympathetic consideration.

THE DARDANELLES AFFAIR.

Italians Admit that Torpedo Boats were Damaged.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Italians now admit that some slight damage was suffered by the torpedo boats recently in the Dardanelles affair. Their object was to attack the Turkish fleet. The leading torpedo boat actually passed two obstruction cables protecting the fleet before returning.

THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 22.

Kiamil Pasha has been appointed Foreign Minister, Nazim Pasha, Minister for War, and Hussein Hilmi, Minister of the Interior.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 23.

At the last moment changes have been made in the Cabinet. Kiamil Pasha becomes President of the Council of State, and Noradunghian Pasha, Foreign Minister. The change is regarded as significant and as foreshadowing the early accession of Kiamil Pasha to the Grand Vizierate. The Cabinet has decided to abolish the state of siege and trial by court-martial in Constantinople and to send immediately a Peace Mission to Albania.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. Douglas Hall, in the House of Commons, said that the reasons for the Government of India's refusal to stop indentured emigration was fully explained in the debate in the Legislative Council on March 4th. "I may add," he said, "that the recent inter-departmental committee under Lord Sanderson, has recommended that the system be allowed to continue subject to certain recommendations in regard to particular Colonies, and these are under discussion."

SIR E. SASSOON'S FORTUNE.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The will of the late Sir Edward Sassoon has been proved at £1,013,096.

ALLAHABAD WATER SUPPLY.

The Municipality and Sir John Hewett's Censure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

The Allahabad Municipality has held an extraordinary meeting assembled to consider the strong censure passed by Government on their mismanagement and neglect of the Allahabad Waterworks. Mr. Hamilton drew the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the censure had been published in nearly every newspaper with glaring headlines, and unless the municipal board made out a strong case they had better keep quiet and not make themselves more ridiculous.

Messrs. Nehru, Ghosal, Banerji and others were for dismissing the present Waterworks Engineer who, they said, had proved himself incompetent.

Mr. Liddell thought that owing to the delay in sanctioning the new scheme the Government was more to blame than the municipal board.

The Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviaya said that Government's letter was unjustly severe and, in some ways, incorrect, and the board should find out who were responsible for the situation and thoroughly go into the matter.

Mr. Chiene pointed out that Sir John Hewett's letter must be considered to be the final judgment on the municipal board.

The Hon. Pundit did not agree and remarked that they had to justify themselves before the public which was higher than Government.

Finally, the whole matter was referred to a commitee, with Mr. Liddell as chairman, to consider and report what action should be taken with reference to the letter.

MILITARY LECTURE.

Relative Merits of the French and German Armies.

AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Captain W. L. O. Twiss, the 9th Gurkhas, lectured before the United Service Institution, Simla, this evening, on "A comparison between the French and German Armies."

General Aylmer, V. C., Adjutant-General, presided and briefly introduced the lecturer. He pointed out that the views expressed by the lecturer were his own and said that their relations with Germany were very cordial and with France the best.

The lecturer began by comparing the numbers of trained men in the two countries, Germany having 4 1/2 millions of whom some 3 1/2 millions are between the ages of 21 and 38. France has 3,800,000 trained men of whom 3 1/4 millions are between 21 and 39 years of age.

French population is under 40 millions and is stationary, that of Germany is 65 millions and increasing rapidly; and the enormous advantage of Germany in this respect is, therefore apparent. In France, practically every man has to be taken; in Germany only a comparatively small proportion are actually trained and passed through the ranks each year.

The number of possible German divisions on mobilization is 120 to 130, that of the French 90 to 100, but the former had always to consider the protection of their eastern frontier. The terms of service in the two armies were compared, compulsory service being, of oourse, in force in both countries. Organisation was also considered, it being pointed out that decentralisation was greater in Germany than France. The German General Staff and Army Corps have great power and independence, the commanders being directly responsible to the Kaiser, himself a soldier, while the French Army was controlled by civilians. It could be left to the audience to decide which was more likely to lead to efficiency. The German system of drill was much more strict than the French system —the former inclined to "driving," the latter to leading. It was difficult to say which was the better; perhaps each was best for the national charncteristic of its soldiers; but when things were not going well one would inclined to back the side with the strictest discipline. Comparing the three arms, the lecturer said that both German and French infantry are thoroughly imbued with the offensive spirt and hate acting on the defensive. German discipline was better while the French infantry had more intelligence and activity. Both were rather inclined to underrate the effect of modern rifle-fire. In musketry, the Germans were notably steadier than the French: in marching the French moved the faster, though both were excellent in their different ways. As regards the cavalry, the French were perhaps the better riders in spite of shorter service. In each case the cavalry were very good. In the matter of artillery the French field-gun was decidedly better than the German, but the latter army had more howitzers and heavy guns.

Turning to the three arms combined, Captain Twiss said the French methods involved more finesse, more manœuvring and more intelligence, and they also required better and earlier information.

The German methods were more simple, depending more on numbers, vigour and energy, hard-hitting and mutual co-operation, well suited to the German character. The French methods might be facilitated by superior information from air craft, which are likely to have a very great influence on the next war. The superior information and greater clearness seem rather to be more in favour of the French than the German systems, as the latter works almost equally well in the fog of war.

The staffs were then dealt with together with education, training, etc., of officers and men. The German officers were a magnificent body of men of great cohesion and solidity, of tremendous disciplined power and of fervent and loyal devotion to their Emperor. The French officers were real professional soldiers, highly trained, keen and efficient. They were more intelligent than the Germans, for they had to lead their men and not drive them. Their chief weakness was their dual origin as more than half rose from the ranks. The German soldier was very docile, a brave fighter, perhaps without dash or individuality, though by no means a machine. He had thorough confidence in his leaders and in his army, imbued with the offensive spirit, stubborn and ready to give implicit obedience to his superiors. The French soldier was active in body and mind, intelligent and energetic, sober and abstemious, a good marcher and keen fighter. He was of a independent character and critical nature, apt to criticise his leaders and the conducting of operations, hating inaction at all times. When he trusted and respected his superiors he was capable of great things, when he was pushed and drilled into military efficiency he had a tendency to become sullen and was insubordinate.

The lecturer then compared the characteristics and relative fighting value of French and German troops. In Germany military spirit and *morale* were very high indeed; confidence in the army was so great as to be almost a danger; patriotism was present and all the States would go together in case of war. On the other hand, there might be early reverses and it was impossible to forecast their effect, though it was not likely to be very bad. In France the moral was very low a few years ago, but now it was quite different, and as regarded the keenness of the nation on war the French almost have the advantage, for they have old scores to pay off. The balance of winning in the case of war was declared on the German side, but *morale* meant a great deal to the French and if they believed in their leaders and were confident of victory they wonld probably win. A few years ago in 1905, they would have been beaten before the war began; last September the French army and nation were very different and would have been a hard nut to crack. The lecturer, in conclusion said a British expeditionary force might play a very important part in the event of war, more especially in the effect it would produce in stimulating the French army and people.

At the conclusion of the speech General Aylmer eulogised the lecturer and discussed the German and French doctrines of action and pointed out the importance of railways in such a conflict. He hoped there would be no war between France and Germany, and quoted a French opinion that if France was beaten in a war it would alter the form of Government in France; but, on the other hand, if they won the conquering generals would be made Emperors.

THE KARJAT DISASTER.

Repairs Completed at Palasderi.

IMPROVED SITUATION.

There was material improvement during yesterday in the position of affairs near Karjat, where the wash-away of the G. I. P. main line occurred. The weather was considerably better and this allowed more rapid progress to be made with the work of repair. During Monday things had grown worse. It was still raining heavily, and the increasing volume of water which was pouring down from the broken bund had increased the depth of the erosion at Palasderi which is about a mile above the actual breach. Not only on Monday night had the whole of the embankment beneath the up line been eaten away, but the earth beneath the down line also was beginning to go. Consequently all efforts were practically concentrated on repairs at this point. When yesterday morning there was a break in the rain, these, of course, were very much assisted. The cavity formed by the water was gradually filled up with rubble, and during the afternoon the embankment had been made sufficiently sound to allow the resumption of traffic over this spot

The result is as may be seen from a statement issued by the Traffic Department yesterday, which we reproduce below, that it is possible to make a considerable modification in traffic arrangements to-day. The result of the completion of this repair has been that the length of the transhipment which is necessry has been very much reduced. Hitherto it has been about a mile, but now that trains from Poona will be able to pass over the line at Palasderi, it is only necessary to tranship over the original breach, that is, a length of about 50 yards. For this purpose the old metals which, with the sleepers are at present suspended in air, are utilised. Corrugated iron sheets have been spread over them, so that passengers may cross the intervening space in safety.

To-day, therefore, the afternoon trains to Poona will, like the morning mail, travel on the direct line, the same arrangement of course applying to the trains from Poona. At the same time an important change is made in the time of starting of the Madras mail. This, since the accident, has left Bombay at its old time of 10 p. m. and consequently its timing has been completely disorganised all the way to Madras. To-day it will go at 4-30 p. m. and thus at Dhond, where it rejoins its ordinary route, it will resume its ordinary timing also. This arrangement will remain in force until single line running at the site of the disaster is resumed.

It is expected that it will be possible to permit this to-morrow (Thursday) evening. All the materials for the bridge, which is being built over the breach, were on the spot on Monday, girders being brought from Manmad and sleepers from Kalyan and the work is going on as rapidly as the weather permits. There is an ample supply of labour and it entirely depends on the amount of rain how rapidly the work may be completed. This "bridge" will remain in use until the end of the monsoon in order that the water from the surrounding hills may continue to have an outlet.

The following will be the train arrangements between Bombay and Poona to-morrow, the 24th of July:—

19 down Poona express. 3 down Poona mail. 4 up Poona mail, special express leaving Poona at 14 hours in place of 22 up, 15 down and south-east passenger, 40 up Poona passenger will run direct transhipping at Karjat.

9 down and 10 up Madras mails and 17 down and 18 up south-east passenger trains will run via Manmad.

9 down will leave Bombay at 16-30 instead of 22-0 usual time, taking up regular time-table from Dhond.

Expect single-line working by Thursday evening if the present fair weather conditions continue.

OTHER BREACHES.

A correspondent from Kankrakhadi, near Surat, wires that passengers are being transhipped between Chinchmara and Nawapura as the line has been swept away by heavy rain. It is stated that it will take two days to restore the regular traffic.

The railway line near Sakundar station on the Nagda-Muttra line has also been breached.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway had to work on single line on Monday between Saphala and Virar.

Traffic was considerably delayed between the Vadali and Khedbrahma stations on the Ahmedabad-Prantej railway, as a bridge was flooded with rain water.

DAMAGE ON B. B. AND C. I. RY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALOL (B. B. & C. I. R.), JULY 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, telegraphs from Kalol:—The Bombay-Baroda line was badly damaged by heavy rain between Kadi and Bhoyani Road yesterday afternoon. The train service to Bhoyani Road has been stopped. The probable duration of the interruption is five days.

SERIOUS DERAILMENT.

JODHPUR, JULY 23.

The Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway authorities telegraph from Jodhpur:—An engine and twelve goods vehicles of No. 17 up goods train got badly derailed and jammed at mile 352-12 between Khokhropar and Jalujochaunro on Luni Junction, Hyderabad section, yesterday evening. A big diversion is necessary and the block will probably last for two days. Transhipment is being carried out. There was no injury to passengers or train crews.

MATHERAN HOTEL CASE.

Sharp Sentence Passed on the Accused.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in the case in which Pirojshaw H. Tasker stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 58 belonging to the proprietors of the Gymkhana Hatel, Matheran.

His honour, in delivering judgment, gave the facts of the case, and observed that the defence appeared to him to be false. The proprietors of the hotel denied having ever given authority to the accused to give any discount on bills to visitors nor did any visitor depose that he had been allowed any reduction of the amount of his bill, on the contrary every one of them emphatically denied having received any reduction or money at all.

Agreeing with the assessors, therefore, his honour convicted the accused and sentenced him to six monthe' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 with the option of six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 58 were ordered to be paid to the complainants as compensation.

ALIGARH M. A. O. COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JULY 23.

At a special meeting of the Aligarh College trustees, Nawab Viqua-ul-Mulk's resignation of the honorary secretaryship came up for discussion and, considering his illness and physical weakness, it was accepted with great regret.

Haji Mohammad Ishaqkhan was unanimously elected as honorary secretary for three years. Khan Bahadur Nawab M. Mozammil-Ullah Khan will perform the duties of honorary secretary till Haji M. Ishaqkhan is permitted by Government to retire.

LAX CONTROL IN YUNNAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 23.

Private news received from Yunnan shows that the state of the province is still very unsatisfactory. There is laxity of control by the Republican authorities and a feeling of general insecurity prevails.

SHOCKING DISASTER.

Eight Pilgrims Cut up by Train in Bengal.

TRAGIC SUNDAY WALK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

A correspondent of the *Statesman* gives particulars of a shocking railway accident which occurred at a bridge on the East Indian Railway over the Telwa river between Baidyanath and Simultala stations on Sunday.

A party of eight or ten up-country pilgrims were walking from Baidyanath to Simultala and were caught by an up-train on the bridge Eight of them were cut up, seven being killed on the spot and the other seriously injured, his left arm being cut off.

The dead bodies were found on the ground fifty feet below the bridge having dropped between the rails. An enquiry is to be held on the spot.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Chinese Try to Intercept the Dalai Lama.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The *Statesman's* Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong wires that in consequence of the action of the Drepong lamas, the Chinese have been able to occupy a post at Singhouka, a mile and a half this side of Drepong, probably with the object of intercepting the Dalai Lama.

A Chinese officer with the rank of major, who was wanted for misappropriation, and who is now in the custody of the lamas, is said to be advising the Tibetans in military matters. He suggested the holding of Harving against the Chinese, which is now impossible and he has been called on to suggest a better plan under the penalty of instant death.

KALIMPONG, JULY 23.

There is a rumour in the bazar here to the effect that the Dalai Lama's Chief Minister (Lonchen Ahatra) has been murdered by some Chinese soldiers, disguised as Tibetans. The Dalai Lama's people here have no confirmation of the news, but say that it is not improbable.

It is stated that the Lama Sau has appointed twenty new army officers with the rank of Debon. Among these, there is an influential Tibetan merchant named Gomdotsang. This man does an extensive business in China and Japan. He has premises in Calcutta with an English-speaking Tibetan agent in charge. Gomdotsang has been sent on in advance of the Dalai Lama's party to Lhassa, presumably to negotiate with the Chinese garrison there. The Tibetans are collecting fresh troops from all parts of Tibet and pushing them on to Lhassa.

The presence of the Dalai Lama in the country is being made the most of in stirring up fresh enthusiasm for his country.

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The special Chinese correspondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong wires that the Dalai Lama has sent orders to the remaining troops at Lhassa to march to the various passes to resist the Chinese advance and that some of them are already on their way to their new stations.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Special Needs of the Domiciled Community.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

At the Education Conference the following resotions were passed at to-day's sitting:—

The Conference recommended to the attention of Government—

(i) That the great majority of the high schools for boys in India should adopt a more definitely modern and practical curriculum such as is referred to in the resolution of the Calcutta conference as secondary.

(ii) Besides these schools a few schools are required with a curriculum leading to the Universities and liberal professions to be called collegiate schools and not colleges. Government should be invited to determine, in consultation with the managers of schools, what existing schools should be collegiate schools or whether new schools should be founded.

The Conference were also of opinion—

(1) That the salaries of teachers need to be raised; that teachers whether recruited in England or in India, should, in all cases, be given incremental salaries, reaching a maximum as a rule in ten years; that generally speaking initial salaries are insufficient and that it should be obligatory on all schools to start provident funds.

(2) That Government be urged to make grants to those ends;

(3) That free education or education at special rates should be obligatory in Government schools and recommended to aided schools for the children of teachers in active employment in those schools;

(4) That in order to break down illiteracy and to meet the needs of the poorer members of the community free and low-fee boarding schools should be encouraged by more liberal grants and continued until 18 years as in some provinces, and that arrangements should be made where possible to attach destitute children to practical persuits, agricultural and industrial, on the lines of Kalimpong, and efforts be made to get them apprenticed in Government factories, firms, the mints, etc., and further that fee grants should be given as in Bombay to aid schools throughout India.

(5) That the state of the poorer members of the domiciled community in Calcutta and Madras call for specially urgent attention.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam attended during a portion of the debate and expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Conferenco.

In the course of the debates, the Bishop of Bombay and others urged that in the interests of the children of parents who were frequently transferred to great distances and different Provinces, there should be uniformity in the system of education for the domiciled community.

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler entertained the members of the European Educational Conference at dinner last night. Nearly al the members were present and among others there were the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, the Archbishop of Simla, the Bishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Lahore, Captain Campbell and Mr. Kaye.

SPORTING NEWS.

Fourth Day of the Bangalore Meeting.

A BETTER DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

Favourable weather prevailed for the fourth day's racing. The attendance, however, had appreciately diminished.

The going was less heavy than on the previous days and altogether the racing was distinctly good. The following are the details:—

GOOD CLUB PLATE.—(one mile).

Col. Jones' Cowslip 9st. 10lbs ....Robinson 1
Mr. Hameed's Pearl 9st. 5lbs...........................Ruiz 2
Col. Jones' Aubrey 6st. 12lbs............Harrison 3

ALSO RAN.—Crowbar 9st. 3lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Aubrey, 2 to 1 against Cowslip and Crowbar, 3 to 1 against Pearl.

THE RACE.—Pearl led to the seventh furlong where he was joined by Cowslip and they raced together home, Cowslip beating Pearl practically on the post by a short head; the same distance between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 5 secs.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP—5 furlongs.

Yuvaraj of Mysore's Milford Lake, 7st. 2lbs ....Bland 1
Mr. Sattar's Wavehill, 9st.............................Ruiz 2
Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B,7st.10lbs.Harrison 3

ALSO RAN:—Tom Chaucer, 8st. 12lbs; Sperry, 9st.; Eustace 8st. 2lbs; Annahean 7st. 6lbs.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Sperry, Tom Chaucer and Eustace, 4 to 1 against Wavehill, 5 to 1 against Milford Lake and Annahean, 6 to 1 against Mary B.

THE RACE:—Sperry and Annahean led the pace to the 3 furlongs where Milford Lake closely attended by Wavehill took up the running and ran a good race. Won by a length, a length and a half between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 6 secs.

ALI ASKER PLATE—(one mile):—

Mr. Gokuldas' Mexico, 8st 4lbs............A Hoyt 1
Nawab Obaidulla Khan of Bhopal's Aga, 9st. 12lbs......................................Southall 2
Nawab Moinudin Khan's Crown Prince. 9st. 2lbs......................A. Kuhn } Dead heat. 3
Mr. Cooper's Senseless, 7st 5lbs...McGlone }

ALSO RAN:—Grey Mist 6st. 6lbs.; Zari 6st.; Bardy Dick 6st.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Aga, 2 to 1 against Mexico, 5 to 1 against Senseless, 6 to 1 against Zari, 7 to 1 against Crown Prince, 12 to 1 others.

THE RACE:—Mexico came through at the 2 furlongs and won by four lengths, one length between second and third.

TIME:—1min. and 59secs.

CANTONMENT PLATE.—(one mile.)

Col. Desraj Urs' Morning Star, 8st. 6lbs...P. Kuhn 1
Mr. Hameed's Premos 8st. 9lbs.................Ruiz 2
Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam 7st. 5lbs. Harrison 3

ALSO RAN:—Cheeky 9st. 4lbs.; Mandeville 8st. 13lbs.; Kismet (2) 8st. 3lbs.; Glory 6st. 3lbs; Rollingstone 6st. 2lbs. Sahan 6st.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Cheeky, 2 to 1 against Premos, 4 to 1 against Kismet, 6 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—Morning Star took up the running from Master Priam and Kismet at the 3 furlongs and won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 50 2-5 secs.

JULY PLATE—(one mile.)

Yuvaraj of Mysore's Milford Lake 7st. 8lbs. Bland 1
Maharajah of Mysore's Sporran 6st. 12lbs..Melsom 2
Mr. Alp's The Cellarer 8st. 11lbs..............Firth 3

ALSO RAN:—Mil 8st. 13lbs.; Eva B. 7st 11lbs.; Nuncio 7st. 8lbs.; Little Speed 6st. 10lbs.; Lucullus 6st.

BETTING:—Even money The Cellarer, 4 to 1 against Nuncio, 5 to 1 against Milford Lake and Sporran, longer odds the others.

The Race:—Sporran led at the start, but at the 5 furlongs Milford Lake had overhauled him for good. Won by five lengths, two lengths between second and third, Sporran flogging hard.

TIME:—1 min. 48 1-5 secs.

SELLING HANDICAP.—(5 furlongs).

Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride 7st......Melsom 1
Mr. Steele's Reeba 8st. 1lb...........................Kuhn 2
Mr. Dada's Vitalos 7st.......................................Ruiz 3

ALSO RAN.—Metal Maid, 9st.; T.M.S. 7st. 12lbs.; Bell Dhu, 7st. 8lbs. Informer 7st. 11lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Metal Maid, 2 to 1 against Vic's Pride, 4 to 1 against T. M. S., 6 to 1 against Reeba and Vitalos, 8 to 1 against Informer, 12 to 1 against Bell Dhu.

THE RACE.—Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

TIME.—1 min. 6 secs.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Progress of the Harwood League.

R. A. T. A. (3): Y. M. C. A. (0).

The football field on the Cooperage was in a shocking condition last evening when these teams met. Good play was impossible, but the game was made fairly interesting by individual efforts of some of the players. When interest failed amusement came in, and as the rain held off the spectators had a fairly good time.

In the first half although the army men had all the best of matters the Y. M. C. A. put up steady fight and kept the sheet blank until nearing the interval. Then Ison scored, Doctor just reaching and missing the ball.

In the second half the R. A. T. A. forwards were more effective, Hastings and Keef each scoring points. The Young Men had their chances, and failed to utilize them. McDermott even failed to score from a penalty kick, the ball going yards wide. A feature of the game was the brilliant goal-keeping of the Parsee, Doctor. The final score was:—

R. A. T. A....... .... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A....... .... nil.

The teams were:—

R. A. T. A.:—Goal, Bignell; backs, Bolton and Murrell; half-backs, Brown, Smart and Hughes; forwards, Smito, Hastings, Foster, Keef and Ison.

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal, Doctor; backs, Belton and Hildreth; half-backs, Lamb, Knight and Dyce; forwards, D'Souza, Drummen, McDermott, Ranghanadan and Ivers.

Referee: Mr. Bench.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

					Goals.		
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	6	5	1	0	16	3	11
R. A. Temperance ...	7	5	1	1	13	5	11
R. G. Artillery ...	7	4	2	1	18	8	10
Bombay Gymkhana...	6	3	1	2	2	5	7
Byculla M.I. ...	6	1	2	3	4	10	4
Hornets ...	7	2	0	5	4	19	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	7	1	0	6	8	20	2

The postponed game, Warwicks versus Byculla Institute, will be played to-day.

THE CALCUTTA SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

In the I. F. A. challenge shield competition semi-finals, the Royal Irish met the East Yorks on Calcutta ground before about 12,000 spectators. The Royal Irish Rifles beat their opponents by 5 goals to 1. The ground was slushy and slippery owing to the showers of rain that fell during the day; still a good passing game was witnessed. The victors proved the better team in every department and scored four times during the initial half. During the second half the Rifles scored once. During the last ten minutes Yorks played up and landed a goal.

Last evening when the Black Watch were playing the Middlesex, Connor, of the former, struck Dow of the latter regiment. The Council heard the case and suspended Connor from all football till the end of 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE.

British Indians in South Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Surely it is time to enter a protest when a politician of Lord Emmott's eminence adopts a petulant tone of remonstrance in reply to Lord Ampthill's admittedly reasonable strictures on the present situation in South Africa. It is futile to try to frighten off the latter by raising the bogey of a "nagging" policy, or to insinuate that questions as to specific instances of Indian-baiting ought rather to be asked of a self-governing colony by a Unionist Administration. I do not recollect to have observed any Colonial Office spokesman rebuking South Africa for its deliberately adopted and long-continued policy of pinpricks, and I think it may fairly be asserted that the Colonial Office would hardly have moved at all, on behalf of the resident Indian population, had it not been for the powerful and persistent representations made by the South Africa British Indian Committee (of which Lord Ampthill is the distinguishdd president and which includes many prominent Anglo-Indians) reinforced by the energetic protests of the Government of India, supported by the India Office. Lord Emmott conveniently forgets that most of the matters of dispute that have arisen during the last few years are the result of the lamentable weakness of the present Ministry. Things were bad enough before their accession to power, but since that time, the situation has rapidly become more acute. It was Lord Elgin who advised the Royal Assent to the Registration Act of 1907. It was he who sanctioned the Vrededorp Stands Act of that year whose operation is now resulting in the removal of a number of Indian families from that township with only a nominal compensation and with ruined prospects. It was he who sanctioned an immigration law that created a racial bar against the entry of the most distinguished Indian, and that gave the Transvaal Government the power to deport without trial passive resisters against the Registration Law. It was he who sanctioned the Gold Law of 1908, reviving the policy of segregation in locations, against which Mr. Lyttelton had protested, in 1904. He and his successor deprived the Transvaal Indians of the indirect right of owning their business or residential premises, by not examining the regulations issued under the Township Acts of 1908 and 1909 and he was prepared, also, to deprive the Natal Indians of the municipal franchise. That he vetoed the anti-Indian legislation of Southern Rhodesia and the ruinous licensing legislation of Natal was due not to his firmness, but to the fear of an extension of the passive resistance movement to those territories. His successor had the disadvantage of having to reap the result of Lord Elgin's batch of errors, but he fittingly emulated them by advising that the British Consul-General at Delagoa Bay should be instructed not to intervene against the deportation to India of British Indians by the Portuguese authorities at the instance of the Transvaal and Union Governments. Lord Ampthill was fairly entitled, I submit, to suggest that the present Government should make more strenuous efforts to retrieve their own errors. One would almost suppose the Colonial Office view to be one of irritable resentment that the Indian community should raise constant protests against the perpetual attacks upon their vested rights by the white colonists. It may be quite right that every effort should be made by the Home Government to save the face of the colonial authorities. But who is going to save the honour and safeguard the future of the Indian victims of colonial oppression? What is the function of the Imperial Government, if not to protect those who are otherwise unrepresented? South African Indians refuse to regard this as a question of interest rather to a Unionist than to a Liberal administration. They persist in regarding it as a problem of the first Imperial importance, and Lord Emmott and his colleagues ought not to be allowed to ride off on the pretext of non-interference in the external (not the internal) affairs of a self-governing colony that is still subject to the suzerainty of the Imperial Parliament which granted its constitution. The Colonial Office is an Imperial Department of State and not a mouthpiece of colonial resentment, and I venture to think that the South African Indian problem will not receive a speedier solution by the adoption of such an attitude as that of Lord Emmott who, only last February, asked for the very kind of information upon which he now declines to take action.—Yours &c.

HENRY S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, July 21.

Mysteries of Mill Scrip.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some people, not being satisfied with the small returns derived from Government and other securities, are tempted by the expectation of larger profits to invest in mill or other scrip. They are allured by glaring prospectuses and names, but are subsequently often eager to part with their shares on the first advantageous opportunity. The cause of the disappointment is to be found either in inefficient management on the part of company directors or agents, or in the subtle provisions met with in the memo: and articles of association of some companies. One needs to be very chary now a days in investing in mill shares, inspection of the charter of some companies conveys the impression that the Indian Companies' Act offers but little protection to shareholders against unscrupulous and rapacious directors and agents. It would seem at times as if articles of association were framed more in the interests of company promotes than of those who supply the capital for such enterprizes. Mill directors and agents are, in some cases, given almost unlimited powers to do anything and everything, and whilst their responsibilities are so hedged in as to be almost nil, they are empowered, even when mills are working at a loss, to pocket handsome fees and commissions. In the case of some companies the agents take a liberal commission, not on the profits earned by the Company, as one would expect, but on purchases made for the mill, and, again, a further commission on the gross outturn, so that while shareholders are dissatisfied at the sight of poor dividends, or none at all, directors and agents have already taken uuction to themselves in handsome profits cleared from fees, commissions, etc. It is difficult to conceive anything more monstrous under cover of the Indian Companies Act. Another scandalous provision in the articles of some companies is that empowering the directors or the agents to be the contractors to the mills for supply of cotton, coal and other raw material, machinery etc—a system which no doubt furnishes these people with the means of further enriching themselves at the expense of the mill and the shareholders generally; but which cannot lead to economy in mill-working.

The want of efficient and capable management is another contributory cause of loss to shareholders. The accounts of some companies are laden with large irrecoverable sums grouped together under the head "Bad debts account." Some bad debts there will always be under the most careful control: but may not the large amount often placed to the credit of this head be the result of bad management? Is it to be wondered, under such circumstances as mentioned above, if a mill cannot pay it way? "Bad seasons" may be a convenient peg on which to hang indifferent or unscrupulous managment; but if control were more efficient in many cases, and commercial morality better understood, it is very likely that better results would be ensured. Under the present law shareholders are two greatly at the mercy of directors and agents.

I am not unaware of the threadbare argument often put forward that shareholders have only themselves to blame for not reading the memo: and articles of a company before subscribing to its shares; but I venture to think, nevertheless that if the Indian Companies Act were more stringent in its provisions, banks and mills and other companies would be better managed and the public interests more adequately secured. I learn that the Act is being extensively remodelled. When it passes into law it will supply, it is hoped, a wholesome check on unscrupulous promoters and managers of mills, banks and other projects, and safeguard the public as the recent Indian Insurance Act is calculated to do in matters of insurance. Under this latter Act a registrar is to be appointed to watch the operation of insurance companies. If under the new Indian Companies' enactment a Registrar be similarly appointed to scrutinize the articles of association and the accounts of mill and other companies, they would necessarily proceed with more caution; public confidence would be placed on a firmer basis and those who subscribe to "bona-fide" enterprises would have a better chance of getting a suitable "quid pro quo:—Yours, &c.,

BRUTUS.

Bombay July 23.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Resignation of the Prime Minister.

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET.

Affairs in China are far from settled down and the new Government is not answering its purpose nearly so well as could be expected. The Cabinet—a coalition Cabinet, as we showed the other day and composed of capable men—is not an harmonious body and is torn with dissensions. The Premier, Tang Shao-yi, has resigned and left Peking, while other ministers are exchanging telegraphic messages and letters explaining their views.

Tang Shao-yi, it is said, was intimidated by the Tangminghui to give an important post for a partisan of that party and if he acceded to the threatened demand it would be against the public interest, and moreover it was quite an impossible case and as he would not accede to the threatened demand he had nothing to explain to the Tungminghui and thus he wept and ran away and there was no other course to be taken by him. Tangminghui people would never allow him to officially resign and thus he secretly left Peking, and the people who know the circumstances pity him very much, so says the "China Times."

The "Thinfli-pao" writes: Premier Tang Shao-yi left Peking for Tientsin inconito on the 15th June. Not knowing the actual reason there are many rumours current. Since Premier Tang took up his post he has not been able to carry out his own policy and he has proposed to resign several times. However, the latest cause was the question of General Wang Chi-hsian. General Wang was elected as the Tutu of Chihli by the gentry of Chihli and Tang also recommended him to President Yuan. Tang did so because Wang was an important leader of the southerners and is a native of Chihli and if he were appointed to be Tutu of Chihli there would be much more harmony between the south and the north.

President Yuan sent for Wang to come to Peking and personally consented to his appointment to the gentry of Chihli and promised to appoint him as soon he come up to Peking. Tang also personally consented to the gentry of Chihli saying that this could be carried out. However, when Wang arrived at Peking President Yuan, seeing the opposition of the Chihli troops, was unable to appoint him the Tutu of Chihli but appointed him to control the armies at Nanking. Tang, having accepted the appointment first, maintained that the appointment should be carried out as he would lose confidence if it should not be carried out and he would not consent to countersign Wang's appointment to Nanking. Then the delegates of the National Assembly questioned why Wang was not appointed the Tutu of Chihli in accordance with the arrangement with the Nanking National Assembly and the northern authorities. He has tried to do his best to guard the laws and on seeing the matter cannot be carried out he has left the post carrying his point to the last. His attitude is really solemn and just and quite statesman like compared with any statesmen of note in the Occident and the orient. Being a Premier he has left Peking without giving notice, some people blame him. However such people do not know the circumstances. He has done what he has to take care on a Saturday and the next day being a Sunday he took leave for rest. The Premier is a public servant of the nation but is not a prisoner. There is no reason why he should be deprived of freedom of movement. On Monday he was afraid the conference of the Minister of State would not be opened without him and he wired from Tientsin asking for leave of absence so as not to cause any inconvenience. Thus he has done quite correctly without making any blunder. The opposition is trying to blame him by making all kinds of accusations, but we wish to show the actual facts to clear Tang Shao-yi from the accusation.

GENERAL HUANG HSIN IN SHANGHAI.

A welcome meeting by Chinese to General Huang Hsin and Dr. Sun Yat-sen took place at the Concordia Hall of Chang Su-ho's garden, when over 2,000 people attended. Huang Hsin gave a long address about his political views. He said the people in the Government in Peking are mostly the members of Hunghotang and their views are much against the popular party. Especially in connection with foreign loans foreigners are seeking dangerous conditions. The reason he opposed foreign loans rested on the danger to the state. He had wired and protested against such loans and proposed measures for raising patriotic contributions and the issue of inconvertible paper notes. However, the Peking government objected to these views saying that the contributions will cause people to suffer and there will be many abuses following the issue of inconvertible paper notes. The Peking government simply depends on foreign loans. It may be good not to cause any suffering to people for the present. But these loans have to be redeemed by the people and nobody else. It is impossible for President Yuan and Hsiung Hsi-ling, the Minister of Finance, to get money for people to redeem the loan. He will to do his best to solve these questions. He wanted to establish banks for the nation called the Kuoming Bank or National Bank so as to prepare for the future to have funds of our own from independent sources. Regarding the organisation of the new Cabinet they must look with the utmost care. If the Cabinet members are no good all of them would suffer. It is really lamentable to see that men of ability among the popular party such as Chang Chien are all in Shanghai outside of poitical affairs. He wanted to say that the people who cause the downfall of China are not foreigners but persons of this kind.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

Many members of the National Assembly, owing to the strength of public opinion, favour the appointment of Lu Cheng-hsiang as Premier. His temporary appointment to the post has been extended for a further period of five days.

The National Assembly has had a discussion concerning the nomination of Hsu Shih-chang as Premier. The general feeling was against his appointment. One member remarked that they might as well appoint Prince Ching at once if Hsu was appointed to such a post.

Party feeling is very strong and a lot of intriguing is going on regarding the Premiership notwithstanding assurances which have been apparently given by the various parties that they will support President Yuan Shihkai who desires to appoint Chang Chien. This state of affairs is attributed to the Tungminghui, many of whom still hope to see him restored to his former position.

The Tungminghui is bringing great indirect pressure to bear to induce President Yuan Shih-kai to agree to the restoration of Tang Shao-yi.

MORE MINISTERS RESIGN.

In the morning of the 23rd the Ministers of Education (Tsai Yuan-pai), Agriculture and Forestry (Sung Chiao-jen). Justice (Wang Chung hui) and Industries and Commerce (Chen Chi-wei and Wang Chen-ting the acting Minister), sent in their resignations after which President Yuan Shih-kai tried to retain them, saying that the present Cabinet is a coalition Cabinet and there is no reason why they should resign. But the said Ministers are quite determined to resign to share responsibility with the Premier and to wait the formation of the second Cabinet.

TANG SHAO-YI AND HSIUNG HSI-LING.

Hsiung Hsi-ling has wired to his friend Chao Tso, Chinese newspapers and Tutus of provinces as follows:—

Mr. Chao Tso has wired me asking if I have had a dispute with Tang Shao-yi though he does not believe the report and now Tang has left Peking it is desirable that I should explain about it. Upon reading the telegram I was quite surprised. Since my arrival in Peking I was always working with the Premier and there was no disagreement at all and all the Ministers of State are in complete accord helping mutually. However, party organs have commenced to attack each other and I have consulted with Tang and Sung (Chiao-jen) about it and I told them that it would be much better for us to leave political parties to show impartiality and justice, but Tang told me that he did not think so. When the attack became very severe I was obliged to inform the newspapers that the responsibility for the foreign loan arrangement solely rested on me and had nothing to do with Premier Tang or Minister Hu Wei-teh. Thus I tried to check any Cabinet crisis following. Then Huang Hsin opposed the foreign loan and wired to me and I have sent in my resignation blaming myself. However Premier Tang retained me several times and then I argued with him in this connection that such cannot be escaped in this world. However after this everything went on quite peacefully and as usual. However when the question of the Tutu of Chihli came up I mediated and at the time of conference I proposed to appoint General Wang Chi-hsiang to be a Minister of State but Premier Tang did not agree and concede and he suddenly went to Tientsin. Outsiders not knowing these circumstances accuse me of having misled him. I am not clever but in individual morality I am keeping myself quite strict and I do not wish to quarrel for the matter of gaining power, and follow the example of mean persons. At this critical moment of China how could we injure the State Affairs with private quarrels thus becoming criminal to the state? When a man will do work one should be quite frank and manly and not follow any conduct of mean women looking upon things with jealousy. How can I act like this! Therefore I hereby declare to the public that if you wish to know the exact fact please ask Premier Tang and Ministers of State to get confirmation of what I say. If what I say is not correct then you can judge any way you like. The Premier has resigned but my relations with him are as usual. Therefore I hereby report on the matter.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

President Yuan Shih-kai telegraphed to Li Yuan-hung and all the Tutus to the following effect:—

"I, Yuan Shih-kai, from my earliest youth, learning history, have always admired the excellent examples of Tang and Yu who upheld the empire without personal gain. When I reached middle age I became deeply convinced that the Republican form of Government of France and America accorded with the ideas of our sages of several thousands years ago. Last year Wuchang raised the standard of revolt. Other provinces followed, showing that the people disliked and cast away the despotic government and followed the Republican cause and thus the Republic of China was established and all the decaying conditions are going to be properly reformed and development of the State is expected to come.

Having seen a long-cherished desire fulfilled, I intended to retire and become a peaceful citizen, but the people forced upon me a responsibility which I was obliged to take. I, therefore, swore allegiance to the Republic and it has since been my duty to see that no king or emperor reigned. Lately there have been rumours of my unfaithfulness, rumours that I wanted to become another Napoleon. This I declare to be due to mis understanding or to an attempt to serve private ends. Since the establishment of the Republic the Powers have not recognized the Government and order has not been wholly restored. Therefore this is a most critical time in the history of China and my position, which is extremely difficult, calls for the sympathy of the people to be in one mind as if we are all in one ship mutually helping each other. Heaven knows my heart. This is no time for suspicions and prejudices. This matter affects the existence or downfall of the country and I am desiring to save the situation in common with our nationals.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. WU TING-FANG.

Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, interviewed with regard to the vacant Premiership, said the country was practically exactly similar to that which obtained in Japan some 35 or 40 years ago when the great reform movement was accomplished. The Chinese were yet infants in the methods of carrying on the administration necessary under the new Government and they would require to be educated up to it step by step. All would come out for good in the end though it might take a long time before the present worries were tided over.

TSEN CHUN-HSUAN.

The following is the text of a telegram to Yuan Shih-kai:—

1.—To President Yuan.—Since Premier Tang has resigned there are many rumours which may lead to a serious situation. The selection of Lu Chenhs-iang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as the acting Premier meets public approval. It is desirable that you endeavour to retain all the Ministers of State thinking of the situation and maintaining the importance of establishing the foundation of the New State. In foreign countries there are many cases of the resignation of ministers in a body of party Cabinet but in our country the time is not ripe to follow such an example and if there are frequent changes they will lead people to believe that the situation is not tenable.

STUDENTS' SOCIETIES.

One of the signs of the times in the educational world in India to-day is the springing up of large numbers of Students' Societies, usually with some ethical, philosophical, or literary aim in view. In all the great educational centres such societies are to be found—Bombay has several of them, Calcutta probably still more—and it would seem, from a casual glance over the field, that the last two or three years have been unusually prolific of these associations. In Bombay, at any rate, there are now several new leagues and societies for young men, which were not in existence three or four years ago; and it is to be noticed also that within the colleges themselves such bodies tend to multiply. It would not be easy, for example, to state off-hand how many societies for various purposes exist within the walls of a single institution like the Elphinstone College.

Many of these—in the last named case, for instance—arise directly out of the current work of the college. The Shakespearean Society, the Philosophical Society, the French Society, and others of the kind, are linked on to special subjects which appear in the University curriculum. They represent a wholly commendable determination on the part of the students, so far as these subjects are concerned, to remain no longer mere listeners, content with periodical doses of professional learning, but to take the subject into their own hands, to vindicate their right to think and speak about it, and, by active participation in it, to make it alive. That they depend in some measure upon professional guidance and stimulus, is true; but no one can see the quality of the work done by some of these societies without realising how much credit is due to the students themselves, and how really strenuous an interest in difficult subjects, organisations of this kind can evoke.

All this activity is on the right side; and few will deny that the more this kind of self-help and initiative, in matters of study, can be encouraged among Indian students, the wider and more permanently useful will be the general results of college education. A single institution, for example, like a Shakespearean Society, where plays are read weekly, will give to any student who attends regularly a working knowledge of a considerable portion of the plays of Shakespeare, which, in nine cases out of ten, would never have been acquired if the young man had been left to himself and his bookshelf. Even more typical of the times, however, than these purely academical associations has been the growing number of societies with wider and less specialised aims;—societies half intellectual, half ethical, whos' general object may be said to be "self-improvemente in a comprehensive sense of the word. Such societies extend, as a rule, beyond the bounds of colleges and become common centres where students of different institutions may meet, listen to lectures, attend study-classes, and so forth; the general ideal being the development of the young man into a more useful citizen, more aware of life's problems and of how to deal with them, and possessed of a wider acquaintance of the best that has been thought and wrought in the world. A typical institution of this kind is the well-known Students Brotherhood of Bombay, which every year presents a singularly attractive programme of lectures, classes, discussions and social gatherings, and may be taken as, perhaps, the leading organisation of its type in India. Around it, and more or less on its model a number of kindred societies have sprung up in Bombay, the key-note of which, in aim and intention, is in most cases social and ethical. All seem to be well patronised, judging from the names of distinguished gentlemen associated with them, and in a place like Bombay there can hardly be much difficulty in getting together an array of competent lectures.

This semi-ethical, semi-social type of society is, I fancy, almost peculiar to India. It would certainly not flourish in an English University, unless in some more definitely political or socialistic form: nor would that characteristic tinge of mysticism which in one form or another, reappears so frequently in the teachings most appreciated by such societies, appeal so strongly to the typically western temperament. In the west, and particularly among young men, there is always a certain "skyness" in talking about ideals, whereas the eastern mind expands and blossoms most readily in the congenial atmosphere of that word. Thus a glance at the programme of any of these societies will probably show that about half the lectures advertised are on large, stimulating and general lines, calculated to warm the imagination, to purity the emotions, and to put the hearer for the time being, into conscious ethical relation with life.

This is an intresting point; for it helps to determine what is the underlying psychological need which these students' societies really help to supply. That need seems to the writer to be something quite general, and may be best expressed as the instinctive demand, on the part of young India, for something of that warmth and glow, that striving of the blood to high impulses and generous purposes, which existing educational institutions are at present unable to provide. A students' society, of the critical type, gives a kind of weekly pirod to the soul, reminds the young man that there are such things as ideals in the world and that cramming for examinations is not the be all and the end all of student life, and sends him away at least a little stirred and improved for the work of the week. Not only, moreover, is the general tone of the instructions given, religious, in the broad and liberal sense of the word; but the sight of busy men (some of them of high public standing). Giving up thair leisure hours to the voluntary helping of the young, must constitute a practical ethical appeal of the strongest force for the emulative mind; while the discovery that there is a common platform of human interest upon which all races and communities can meet (a discovery which every such society must needs make) is in itself an asset of moral and—to the writer's mind—of distinctly religious value. The students' society stands in other words, for that ethical and religious element which many believe to be a crying need in our system of education in India; and it is at present the only recognised and established link between the student world and the nobler interests of life. How long it will be permitted to remain the only link, and whether the ideal element, at present contributed to student life by extraneous leagues and associations could be more effectively and more appropriately supplied by the educational institutions themselves, —are questions into which I do not propose to enter. It is possible that there may be psychological associations, inherent in the existing educational system, which would tend to paralyse any effort to graft upon it a system of really convsncing religious instruction; it is possible, moreover, that the Leagues and Associations, above referred to, being voluntary in character and not compulsory, and so tending to draw together kindred spirits quite freely from many different quarters, may prove for some time more succesful instruments of ethical culture than any system imposed by authority.

Be that as is may, however,—and all these questions are exceedingly debatable—there can be no doubt, in view of the psychological necessities of the times, as to the intrusic dignity and importance of the stndents Society, nor can there be any question, if we regard it in this light, either of the opportunities which lie open before it, or of the responsibility which devolves upon it for the right use of those opportunities. It stands, as I have said, as the sole existing representative, at the present day, of that enormous and transcendently important field of educational activity, usually summed up, rather jejunely perhaps as "religious education," and I cannot but think that the true future of such Societies lies, before anything else, in the fuller realisation of this fact and of the place which they are intended to fill. Only, I think, as the promoters and members of such associations come to be more and more fully aware of what these bodies might mean, as foci of ethical and spiritual force, in the educational world of the times, will their organisation become more closely knit, their programme more valiantly idealistic, and their efforts to effect practical changes upon their surroundings more strenuous and more definite. And for this, one or two danger have to be avoided which are commonly incident to bodies of this kind. The chief of these is what, on the analogy of the "drug-habit," I may call the "lecture-habit,"—the habit of listening compatably to lecture after lecture on ideals,—soothed into an exalted complacence by the inspiring sentiments of the speaker, yet in no way stirred to action;—the fatal malady of so many otherwise well-meaning societies—ending, if carried on into later life and not sternly averted in due season, in the production of a generation of mere talkers, utterly incapacitated for true leadership or for practical achievement. That is one of the dangers,—the greatest. Another is the suspension of the life of the society in the intervals between meetings. Theoreticall the influence of a Society formed for ethical purposes should overflow into the daily life. Its meetings should be merely incidents in an unbroken process, pleasant gatherings for stimulus and encouragement punctuating a continuity of effort; and one of the chiefest concerns of such a society should be to exercise such kindly and helpful supervision over the daily life of its members that the pursuit of ideals may become pleasanter and easier, and less fraught with pain and struggle, than it might otherwise be. Here, of course, the personal touch is preeminently needed; and it is not easy to see quite how the tone of an association can be maintained at a high and strenuous level without it. If our Students' Societies are to become a genuine ethical force, the whole life of the member, his interests and his ideals, must become more and more absorbed into the association to which he belongs. There must be less of the casual attendance at lectures or social gatherings, as a matter of curiosity or of duty; there must be more of the giving of the heart: and, it need not be said, on the side of the society there must be provision made that this be not given in vain, and that is why the writer would recognise a third danger,—namely, the hasty forming of such societies without the necessary provision, either in "personnel" or equipment, for keeping them active and at a high level. Every society formed hastily, or out of mere rivalry to existing organisations becomes a menace to the great cause which these bodies might ideally subserve. There should be a reluctance to multiply associations, unless, such multiplication be genuinely needed and can be carried out without scramble, shoddiness, or a lowering of ideals or efficiency.

Finally, there is one danger to be mentioned, which I fancy has proved the death of more aspiring effort in India than any other single cause. And that is the general absence of definite practical instruction as to the ways in which the desire for social service may be translated into action. It has to be remembered that young men, perhaps more particularly Indian young men, are largely ignorant of the true ins and outs of social problem. Beyond a vague realisation that such problems exist, there is very little that can be called definite knowledge, still less that can be called really workable knowledge and the result is that the best intention and the highest mettle only too frequently come up against a dead wall of sheer ignorance, and, after chafing against this for a while, fall back and subside; and we know only too well how difficult it is, after one such disappointment to arouse these enthusiasms a second time. The great thing which is demanded of all societies proclaiming an ethical purpose nowadays is some practical programme of work, properly subdivided and classified, thoroughly explained both as to aims and methods and brought down to the last point previous to actual realisation in practice. Without this there is little to prevent the dry-rot of the "lecture-habit," alluded to above from creeping gradually into the system of any such society, withering up its life and inducing finally that disgust with ideals which not infrequently supervenes upon a long continued failure to put them into practice.

It is pleasant to know that, in the case of the leading Bombay societies at least, these dangers are recognised and efforts made to avoid them. Looking back over the past few years, it is noticeable that the tendency of these bodies has been to grow more practical and to realise more clearly the important part which they have to play, not merely within the walls of their own lecture-rooms, but in the outer world of their day. If this healthy tendency be fostered, if the bonds between the individual member and the association be permitted to become ever closer and more intimate, and if—most of all—by patient effort and organisation, the Association itself be trained to become an actual dispenser of happiness and enlightenment in quarters where these things are so sadly needed to-day,—then I do not know of any element in Indian life more fraught with promise, more liberal of possibilities of usefulness, than that represented by these voluntary students' societies.

W.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Trial of a Cooly for Attempted Murder.

THE Natal "Advertiser" of the 6th instant reports the following case:—

Appulsamy, the Indian who had to answer the charge of attempting to poison a Dutch family, was discharged at the Supreme Court, on July 29, after a long and exhaustive inquiry. Mr. Justice Carter was on the Bench, and the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty", although the Crown had also entered a charge, in the event of the first failing, of administering poison with intent to do some grievous bodily harm to the four persons concerned.

The Attorney-General (Mr. J. W. F. Bird) prosecuted, and the prisoner was undefended.

Prisoner was employed by Mr. G. F. Boshoff, on the "Yorkshire Wolds" farm, in the Division of Estcourt, and the prosecution alleged that he put a quantity of Cooper's Sheep Dip into ground coffee which was intended for the family's consumption. The adulterated coffee was detected by Miss Boshoff, who went to fetch it from the dairy where the accused had slept. The poison had been given into the charge of the accused, after the death, a few days previously, of the little 5 1-2 years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boshoff. The medical testimony as regards the child's death (which was only referred to in the case, and was not material to the present charge) was that it had been caused by arsenic poisoning. Cooper's Dip, it was proved by a Government analyst, contained arsenic and sulphur, and that there were 16 grains of arsenic in the coffee—enough to kill. Prisoner had been accused, by the Boshoffs, of being the cause of the child's death, but he had denied it, saying "I have never given her anything except a glass of milk." Mr. Boshoff had also acknowledged, in response to a query from the Judge, that, although he suspected Appulsamy of having poisoned the dead child, yet he had given him the Cooper's Dip to take care of, as there was the probability that he was doing the coolie an injustice, and, moreover, he thought it was best to trust him.

THE PRISONER'S STORY.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday, the prisoner, who had no witnesses, elected to give evidence. He said that he worked three months for the Boshoffs and was never paid a penny in wages, although it had been originally agreed that he should be a monthly servant and should be paid accordingly. He recited the incidents detailed by previous witnesses relative to his illness, and subsequent absence at a native kraal, where one Labola gave him food and shelter. One morning his master came to the kraal, and despite the advice of the natives who advised him to run off, he faced Boshoff who was mounted and armed with a sjambok. Boshoff beat him unmercifully with the sjambok, and eventually he (prisoner) ran out of the kraal, towards the farm. Boshoff galloped behind him all the way still belabouring him. On arrival at the farm he was seized by Boshoff and the latter's son tied up and placed face downwards on the floor. Then the life was nearly thrashed out of him with sjamboks. Coming to the day when he was accused of putting the poison in the coffee, prisoner said that he had been sent out to dig potatoes, and was returning when the whole of the Boshoff family and the servants turned out and watched him approach the farm. In the kitchen he was accused of having doctored the coffee. This he denied, but he was seized by Boshoff and his son tied hand and foot with long reeds, and fastened to the central pole in a hut that was inhabited with poultry. This was fairly early in the morning, and he was not released until late in the afternoon—and then only after Boshoff had examined his hands and clothing. He went about his work as usual, but the next day the mounted police came and arrested him.

In answering the Judges, prisoner said he had never seen sheep dip nor had any been entrusted to his care. "They would not," Appulsamy added, "trust an ignorant native like me with poison."

The Judge: If you have never heard of sheep dip, how do you know it is poisonous?

Prisoner: It is medicine, or, at least, it looks like medicine, and that means it is poison.

Have you ever taken any?—No.

The prisoner was escorted to the jury box, where he showed marks on his arms and legs which he alleged had been inflicted by the thrashings.

The Judge also examined the scars.

Referring to a statement made by a witness for the prosecution that the prisoner had been engaged at 5s. per month, the accused said he was to be paid £3 per month. He argued that 5s. monthly was a ridiculous wage, and he could never have agreed to it, as he had 15s. a month to pay off to the Government on his license. He thought the family had "faked" up the whole charge against him, because they owed him money. There was no trace of poison in the dairy when he arose on the morning of the alleged offence.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

The Attorney-General in his address to the jury, said that had the scars exhibited by the prisoner been inflicted by the Boshoff's sjamboks, the thrashing had been undoubtedly severe and were such as would have caused the Indian to harbour feelings of vangeance. He thought the jury would know, at times, it was a coolie's nature to become morose and wreak vengeance for his outraged feelings, on someone or other. How did Cooper's sheep dip get into the coffee? Prisoner, according to a witness, had said that the "Inkos Pesulu" did it. It might be that the crime had been committed so clumsily, the poison being freely spilled, as to almost ask for detection, But he (the Attorney-General) asked the jury to believe that the prisoner had made a slip that was often done by even the most experienced criminal—the slip that led to detection. Did the prisoner know, either, minutely the amount of poison that was required to poison the whole family? Probably not; but neither did he know how far he could safely go and only do them an injury without killing. He asked the jury to say that the prisoner intended to murder the family.

The Judge, in summing up, said that the way of poisoners, no matter what their colour or nationality, was that of secrecy. It might be that the explanation as to why the mixture in the coffee was so easily seen was one that would tell against the prisoner. It might have been that the accused was actually engaged in doctoring the coffee when he was interrupted by footsteps approaching the dairy, and this had caused him to beat a hurried retreat. But had the accused had a keen or subtle mind he would not have shouted from the witness box that he had grievances against the Boshoffs. It was not consistent for anyone to think that the accused had put the poison into the coffee merely to frighten the Boshoffs, because he had strenuously denied having either seen or handled the poison. The question was, how did the mixture set into the coffee; for what purpose was it here, and who put it there?

After an absence of half-an-hour the jury returned to Court, and gave their findings as already stated.

The Foreman stated that the jury's verdict was unanimous on both counts.

The Judge, in discharging the prisoner—who looked pitifully thin and ill—said he quite agreed with the Jury's findings.

AMERICA-INDIA.

In spite of the continual downpour of rain on Saturday and Sunday last, the new star film at the America-India attracted large and appreciative audiences. The real life story of an American millionaire, who, in his greed for wealth, sacrificed domestic happiness, till by a sudden stroke of fate he was reduced to poverty, and found that happiness did not consist merely in riches, is one that makes a direct appeal to the heart. The biblical film of "Saul and David" impresses the mind with its magnificence and grandeur, and the delightful American comedy of "Paul the Boob" gives scope to the abilities of a very cultured and versatile comic actress.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

RASH ON FACE HANDS AND BODY

Red Patches with White, Dry Scab. Like Dandruff on Head. Very Itchy. After Using Cuticura Remedies for One Week Was Entirely Cured.

"I suffered very much from eczema for eight or nine months. A fine rash appeared on my face, hands, scalp and on my body. It formed red patches with a white, dry scab. It was like dandruff on the head, very itchy at times. I tried several kinds of medicines and ointments, and also got some doctor's medicine, but none of them did me any good, and I got no relief. I saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper, so sent for 4s. 6d. worth of Cuticura Remedies. After using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills for one week, I was entirely cured, and have had no trouble since." (Signed) Edmond Fitzpatrick White, Newcastle, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, July 14, 1911.

CURED BABY IN A WEEK

"My baby's head was nothing but a mass of scab all over, and it worried me to look at it. I got a little Cuticura Ointment and found it was doing good so I bought two more boxes and it healed. After using the Cuticura Ointment a few days the scab came right off, leaving his head quite bald. Now he has a head as clean and smooth as if he had never had any bad head at all, and the hair is quite thick and lovely and light. He is a lovely baby now. We had used so many other kinds of ointment, but it was of no use, and the Cuticura Remedies cured my baby in a week. I advise anyone who has skin trouble to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. L. Hall, Whiting Yard, Bedminster, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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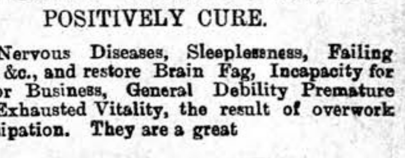
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Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The monsoon has been decidedly less active in Central and Northern India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan, Hyderabad, Bombay, Assam and Lower Burma; fairly general in Gujarat, South Rajputana, Lower Sind, the United Provinces, and Bengal; local in the west of the Central Provinces and Central India and in Upper Burma. There have also been a few falls in the East Punjab and in Bihar and Orissa.

Ratnagiri and Calicut report one and a half inches; Mercara, two; Poona and Hyderabad, (Deccan), one; Belgaum, four; Panchmari, one; Indore, two; Surat, three; Udaipur, Ambala, Chakrata and Dinajpur, each one; Bogra and Sibsagar, each two; Gauhati, Cherrapunji, Kyaukpyu, Rangoon and Tavoy, each three; Akyab, five; and Moulmein and Mergui, each two.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall in Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces and Upper Burma.

AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bhownagar July 22.

On Saturday, at Sihore, heavy rain fell amounting to 3 in. 50 cents. which caused floods, breaching the Sihore-Palitana Railway in several places. The train which left Palitana had to stay over night at Madhda station, transhipment being done next morning.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, manager of the Bhownagar State Railway, ordered the stationmaster, Madnda, by telegram to supply meals to passengers.

On Sunday torrential rain fell in Bhownagar 7 inches being measured. This rain extended up to Wadhwan.

Much damage was done in Bhownagar, several houses having collapsed. On the Dhassa-Kundla railway the trains now run up to Siba. That, too, is washed away about a mile from Damnagor:

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer 'Assaye,' Captain G. W. Cockman R. N. R. which arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via Colombo reports having encountered strong monsoon and rain.

The steamer "Koweit" Captain W. H. Coates which arrived in harbour on Monday from Naples, met with unusually strong monsoon from longitude 60dege to port.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	33·03	34·66	35·79	32·92
Tuesday, 23rd July	0·44	0·31	0·22	0·05
Total	33·47	35·97	35·01	32·97
Same date last year...	24·63	24·15	24·10	23·22

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 23.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corplg. Total 1910.	Corplg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·50	33·90	29·29	21·85

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 23rd July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	31	37	63

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 22nd	90·3	85·0	...	0·0
Jask	91·1	85·8	...	0·00
Muskat 22nd	93·3	85·6	...	0·00
Multan	100·3	84·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	95·9	77·4	...	5·23
Lahore	[illegible]	82·7	...	1·71
Sirsa	[illegible]	78·0	...	6·11
Ambala	98·5	75·9	1·07	8·53
Delhi	90·5	79·8	0·06	7·05
Agra	90·5	80·0	0·46	7·37
Mainpuri	89·8	78·1	0·61	0·15
Jhansi	89·0	78·5	0·46	15·51
Cawnpore	88·2	79·9	0·56	12·29
Allahabad	92·6	80·0	0·32	9·20
Jacobabad	103·1	87·8	...	0·15
Karachi	88·5	82·5	...	0·56
Ajmer	87·7	77·7	...	4·58
Jaipur	87·7	78·6	0·08	10·61
Kotah	[illegible]	77·6	0·12	[illegible]
Bhuj	90·5	76·0	0·03	9·38
Dwarka	84·8	78·2	0·16	14·88
Veraval	82·1	76·8	0·16	14·01
Rajkot	87·1	74·8	0·07	14·01
Bhavnagar Para	85·5	77·0	0·09	17·78
Surat	84·4	74·1	2·85	29·02
Ahmedabad	88·6	76·7	0·77	9·58
Deesa	92·3	77·4	0·14	5·86
Neemuch	90·9	74·0	0·03	4·93
Indore	81·1	71·1	2·22	9·58
Jubbulpore	88·8	75·8	0·17	10·41
Saugor	85·3	74·6	0·18	10·62
Hoshangabad	88·1	74·9	...	10·09
Khandwa	92·2	75·6	0·04	4·72
Akola	83·7	75·6	0·04	8·08
Amraoti	86·3	74·3	0·02	8·22
Nagpur	85·6	76·8	0·80	16·27
Chanda	87·5	77·0	0·07	12·11
Raipur	87·7	75·6	0·04	19·80
BOMBAY	82·1	78·4	0·05	32·97
Ratnagiri	81·4	73·9	1·26	62·83
Mormugao	80·9	75·7	0·54	62·67
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	88·9	73·1	0·27	5·16
Ahmednagar	78·1	71·0	0·42	3·46
Poona	75·5	72·3	1·18	8·38
Sholapur	82·8	72·1	0·06	5·17
Bijapur	74·2	71·3	0·06	4·08
Belgaum	70·3	67·5	3·82	25·22
Aurangabad	80·9	71·7	0·12	9·96
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·4	72·7	0·86	11·66
Hyderabad	80·8	71·7	1·08	7·56
Mangalore	81·3	71·8	0·94	72·45
Calicut	83·3	72·1	1·45	[illegible]
Cochin	84·7	74·2	0·61	63·83
Colombo	87·0	74·0	0·19	21·97
Masulipatam	88·3	78·2	...	9·20
Bellary	81·5	73·3	0·14	2·24
Cuddapah	86·7	77·6	...	3·53
Madras	94·0	77·0	...	3·80
Bangalore	71·8	64·3	0·36	7·57
Coimbatore	86·9	71·8	0·02	3·30
Trichinopoly	96·6	79·3	...	4·31
Negapatam	94·3	78·7	...	1·04

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 1·07" of rain. Skies are clear in the north and south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Sirsa and in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra and Jhansi have had 0·43" each, Cawnpore 0·56", Allahabad 0·32" and Mainpuri 0·61". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain elsewhere; Surat has had 2·85", Ahmedabad 0·77", Deesa 0·14", Indore 2·22" and Dwarka and Veraval 0·16" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·18" Jabbulpore 0·17" and Nagpur 0·80". Skies are moderatly to heavily clouded. The contains the usual amount of moisure. Day rature is nearly normal.

Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen Rat-has had 1·26" and Mormugao 0·54" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Malegaon has had 0·27", Ahmednagar 0·42". Poona 1·13" Belgaum 3·82" Aurangabad 0·12" Nizamabad 0·86" and Hyderabad 1·08". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local rain in the east Punjab east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, west Central India, Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A slight weakening of the monsoon is noticeable; the rainfall has been generally lighter, the highest amount recorded to-day being 3·82, while the highest amount recorded yesterday was 6·47". In all 7 stations report falls exceeding 1 inch as against 13 yesterday, Seas are rough between Bombay and Calicut to-day.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, West Central India and the United Provinces; local rain in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Kathiawar and the east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 23rd July, was 29·598 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 6 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BRAWL AT CLIFFORD'S INN

Society of Knights Bachelors and their Tenants.

THERE is more than a mere claim for right of way in the present dispute between the tenants of Clifford's Inn and the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, wrote the "Pall Mall Gazette" on June 29. In fact, there has been a "small battle" on what is undoubtedly the quietest spot off Fleet-street, in which chisels, pliers, and sledge-hammers were used by the tenants to break down the Knights' barricades.

The Imperial Society of Knights having "nothing to say," a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" called on Mr. W. H. Hales, who was born in the Inn, and has practised there as a solicitor for upwards of forty years. Mr. Hales is the champion of the tenants' cause, and is determined to carry matters very far.

"By our tenancy agreements," he told our representative, "we have a right through all the passages of the Inn, including naturally the one which has been the scene of hostilities for a whole week.

"About two years ago Mr. Willett, of day-light-saving fame, the proprietor, sold part of the Inn, including the freehold of the passage, and arrangements, unknown to the tenants, were made as to opening the passage.

"In June last year, before any new passage was opened, Knights attempted to close it up on the day of their first annual meeting, and they erected a marquee in the gardens of the Inn. The tenants protested, and threatened to pull down the marquee. The Knights had doubts as to their title, and then placed a policeman at the entrance to the passage, with instructions to ask all persons having business in the Inn to enter there by the Fetter-lane entrance."

It will thus be seen that the dispute between the tenants and the Knights is an old one, which has been revived by a sort of "demonstration" this week on the part of the Knights to uphold their dignity.

A WEEK'S DIARY.

The following diary of events gives an account of hostilities that have taken place between the "opposing forces" in the "battle of Clifford's Inn":—

MONDAY.—Knights' place chains each end of passage. Tenants knock them down.

TUESDAY.—Knights replace chains. Tenants again break them down.

WEDNESDAY.—Knights place chains and hoarding. Tenants pull them down.

THURSDAY.—Knights place stouter boards with heavy quartering at one end of passage, and chains at the other end. Tenants found boards were nailed and screwed, and they had to use chisels, hammers, and pliers.

Later in the day a slight encounter between the forces, in which the tenants were victorious. Police called in, but they refused to interfere. Battle continued till night time, when Knights champions erected a stouter barricade. This was tarred over completely and well-studded with bent nails to prevent it from being sawn through.

FRIDAY.—With the aid of heavy sledgehammers, tenants' champion breaks down the barricade.

In the afternoon, Knights champions partly fill up the passage way with piles of granite pavement, bricks, and dust.

Mr. Willett, the proprietor, intervenes.

TO-DAY (June 29).—Armistice declared. Negotiations for a settlement pending.

THE KNIGHTS' RETREAT.

Writing on July 3, the same paper said, "the knights have beaten a retreat in the battle of Clifford's Inn. At an early hour this morning they removed the brick barricades which they had erected, leaving the passage free.

Hostillities are now at an end. They were exciting while they lasted, and not unamusing.

In order not to be caught napping, the knights decided on Monday to place two 'sentries' on outpost duty, one near the fortifications and the other at a window which offered an excellent point of vantage over the entrance to the passage and from which he could occasionally receive signals from the sentry below of a sudden attack by the enemy—the tenants.

The retreat of the knights began yesterday afternoon between one and two o'clock, while the 'enemy' were 'bivouacking' at the tea rooms of the Inn. They then, or rather the sentry, removed the bricks with knightly dignity and placed them alongside the passage.

There have been no losses on either side, though the knights have lost part of their armour in the shape of a chain, with which they barred the entrance to the passage last week. This chain has now been washed by yesterday's rain through the gully to the mouth of the Thames."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 24th July, 1912.

422. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 24th Instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 24th July, 1912.

160. Meeting—A meeting for the members of No 2 Company B. V. A. will be held at the B. V. A. Headquarters at 7 p.m. on Friday 26th July 1912.

161. Strength.—The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

Sergt. T W Venn No. 1 Company.

162. Leave.—Gunner W. T. Goodwin No, 1 Company is granted leave of absence from 20th July 1912 to 31st October 1912,

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"BELOW PAR."

A Royal Physician's Experience.

"I feel completely done up!"

How often does one hear that expression, which means so much to the man or woman who utters it and, as a rule, so little to those who hear it.

It betokens, of course, a condition of mental and physical lassitude, either of which may result from the other, and denotes that for some reason or other the individual is "below par," and that his vital forces are not working properly. It may be that the digestion is disordered and he is not able to assimilate sufficient food, or that his excretory organs are unable to keep the blood sufficiently pure, with the result that waste products increase in it and block, as it were, the vital functions in exactly the same way as ashes block a furnace:

It is obvious, too, that, as every function of the body is under the control of the nervous system, if the latter is "below par" the former will, likewise, in time, tend to work sluggishly.

It is equally obvious, therefore, that whether the cause is nervous or physical, this condition of "floppiness" or *ennui* can be most readily removed by the use of a food which is easily digestible on the one hand and has no waste on the other, while if, at the same time, it directly nourishes the nervous system, its action in bringing about a cure will be even more rapid still.

All these qualities are possessed by Sanatogen, that tonic nerve food the praises of which have been sung by the chief medical men in every part of the world, and by thousands upon thousands of their colleagues everywhere.

Sanatogen's power of digestibility is so great that it is rapidly assimilated. It has been called by physicians "the food which is all food and no waste," and consequently it throws no strain on the excretory organs. Finally, as it contains phosphorus in the exact form in which it exists in the brain and nervous system, it restores them to their highest power of activity, and thus benefits the whole body in the shortest time and most vital manner possible. In his analysis, that distinguished Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., states:—"Sanatogen contains a relatively large amount of organic phosphorus, *i.e.*, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed." Sanatogen's value has further been strikingly attested by Dr. Ernest Ott, Physician Extraordinary to His late Majesty King Edward VII., who states:—"In my experience the results of using Sanatogen have been notably good in cases of convalescence after severe illnesses, and also when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the cirulation of the blood."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

RAILWAY NOTES.

(FROM "INDIAN ENGINEERING.")

THE Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have recently provided singal and point connections to the new passenger platforms at Queen's Road Station, (Rajputana-Malwa Railway) in the new Capital of India.

Sanction has been accorded to a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for a line of Railway on the Broad gauge from Vasad station on that railway, to Katana, via Borsad, a distance of about 27 miles. The Branch will act as a feeder.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Dholpur Durbar, of a line of railway on the 2 feet 6-inch gauge from Bari, the present terminus of the Dholpur-Bari Railway, to Tantpur, a distance of 16·4 miles. The Durbar has shown itself very enterprising in light railway extensions.

The managing agency of the Sudamdih Coal Company, Limited, concern having been transferred from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Company, Calcutta, to Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta, the latter have also taken over the control of the Coal Company's several assisted sidings on the East Indian Railway, namely, Sarthakpur, Hurdoolie, Pathardih and Kurkend.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway are obtaining from England a large number of steel pea-pod broad gauge sleepers sufficient for relaying 32 miles of track. Recourse to the Home market has probably been necessary owing to the difficulty of obtaining first-class Indian timber sleepers in sufficient quantities at convenient centres.

Sanction has been accorded to a survey being carried out by the South Indian Railway Company for a line of railway on Adam's Reef connecting the present terminus of the South Indian Railway in India with the Ceylon Railways at Manaar. The survey will be known as the Dhanushkodi-Talai-Manaar Railway Survey.

With a view to prevent accident and collisions during shunting operations, the East Indian Railway have arranged to "trap" the exits from the locomotive yards at several of their large engine and junction stations, namely, Burdwan, Rampur Hat, Sahebgunge, Tarkassur, Barakar, Dhanbaid, Gomoh, Jamalpur, Bankipur, Moghal Sarai, Sutna, Jubbulpore, Shikhoabad, and Farakhabad.

It is believed that it is the intention of the East Indian Railway to continue the running of two trains daily each way for passengers over the recently opened Nadia Ganges (Nabadwip) Katwa Section of the Hooghly-Katwa Branch, E. I. R., for daylight running only, until after the monsoons. Probably by then a further portion of the Katwa-Azimganj-Barharwa Extension will be ready for opening, in addition to the Barharwa-Dhulian Ghat Section of 17 miles already open.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway Administration are, it is understood, arranging for the provision of a second broad gauge wagon ferry and tranship yard at Sara Ghat on the north bank of the Ganges river opposite Damukdia, in view of the opening for public traffic of the Singhjani-Bahadurabad new extension which requires one of the existing metre gauge wagon ferries for use across the Brahmaputra river between Bahadurabad and Fulchari on the west bank.

It is believed that the first equipment of locomotive and rolling stock the Broach-Jambusar Light Branch (2 feet 6 inch gauge extension), which is about 29 miles long and is under construction as an integral part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, will consist of the following:—Three locomotive engines, 3 bogie composite first and lower class carriages, 7 bogie lower class carriages, 30 bogie steel open wagons, 10 steel covered goods wagons, and 3 good brake vans. The materials for their construction in India will, it is understood, be supplied from England.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 6th July on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	a2,76,000	3,48,000	7,000	6,31,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	160	190	4	354
For previous weeks of half year	......	......	......	......
Total for 1 weeks	2,76,000	3,48,000	7,000	6,31,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year b	3,06,493	2,46,065	20,929	5,73,487
Per mile of Ry..	168	135	11	314
Total to corresponding date...	3,06,493	2,46,065	20,929	5,73,487

a Includes. Rs 40,000 On account of Haulage of Postal Vans.

b) Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs.—65,176.

Increase for the week ....Rs. 57,513
Do. to date ....Rs. 57,513

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE memorial which the Haymarket matinee was designed to promote does honour to two poets who, however different their spheres of work, occupy each a very high place in English literature. That of shelley may be said to be finally fixed, and no one will place him much lower than Swindburne did, who pronounced him the first lyric poet in our language. With Keats the case is different. He was cruelly ignored in his own day; he has grown in public favour ever since, and recently so perceptibly that perhaps he cannot be said quite to have come into his own even yet. His is, therefore, the more interesting name, and by those who have continued to read their Keats without also reading the recent literature relating to his life and work one or two interesting aspects of both will be considered with pleasure.

For one thing, the Keats whose fiery particle could be extinguished by an unfavourable review has long gone down the wind. "If any man may be killed by an article," said Carlyle, "by all means let him be so," and there is a rough horse sense in the remark. But that man was not Keats. The picture which the "Letters" reveal is that of one who, although not without his touch of morbidity, was on the whole a hearty, jocular young fellow with lots of pluck and common sense, who was much more likely to be incense than afflicted by unfavourable criticism. When "Blackwood" slashed Hunt the thoughts of Keats turned to the horsewhip, and he himself in similar circumstances was much more likely to select such a stout oaken cudgel as Johnson chose for "Ossian" Macpherson than to "steal like a wounded hare to its furrow and weep itself to death." Further, the conception of the marvellous boy who caught the right Greek spirit with no further aids than Lempriere and the Elgin Marbles must also go. For one thing it was not quite the right Greek, spirit he caught, but rather that spirit apprehended through the atmosphere of a romantic age and interpreted by an imagination essentially romantic. Moreover, he had many aids besides Lempriere, and one of the effects of the numerous parallel passages which beautify the pages of Mr. De Selincourt's notes to the poems is that they convince us of the careful study the young poet had made of the events and characters of the classical mythology as refracted from the page of the great translators of Shakespeare's day.

Another characteristic of Keats's is his apparent insensibility to the worth of the poems he was producing. He was fully conscious of his own poetic genius; he thought that his name would be among the English poets when he died and he felt that "awful warmth, like a weight of immortality at his heart. Yet to the poems which he actually wrote he seems to have attached astonishing little importance. To Endymion a poem of which, in spite of its numerous faults it may be said that he who walks therein finds himself among the very flower beds of Apollo's garden—he prefixed a preface that must have stifled the eulogies of even his most appreciative friends: be transcribers "La Belle Dame sans Merci" into a letter and exhibits no consciousness that he has produced a masterpiece; he copies out the beautiful verses beginning "Not Aladdin magian." and is sorry to be so indolent as to write such stuff, he hopes his correspondent will like the "Eve of St. Mark" for all its carelessnels; he composes "Hyperion, with Byron pronounced worthy of Æschylus, and is so little pleased with it that he immediately proceeds to re-write it: and, finally, he sends to Shelley the volume of 1820 with the apologetic remark that the book would not have been published at all but for the sake of gains although that volume contained "Lamia," the "Eve of St. Agnes," and the Odes. We are leagues away, it will be seen from the self-appreciation of a poet like Tennyson, who would quote a line from his "Morte d'Arthur with the remark "Not bad that, Fitz, eh" or would comment on the 'Ode to the Duke of Wellington,' "It is a solemn anthem, that what it is."

Moreover, it is not only that he seems to undervalue the individual poems which he produces, but regards as inferior the type of poetry to which they belong. This comes out in the allegories which he has imbedded in certain of his compositions. There is an allegorical element in "Sleep and Poetry," in "Endymion" (although so late as 1907 Mr. Stopford Brooke did not admit this), and in the "Fall of Hiperion," and all the allegories reveal the "poets" discontented with being a mere "poets" and aspiring to the gown and philosophic beard of the "vetes." He aspired to be one of the poets, of whom Shakespere is the supreme type, who plumb the depths of human nature and philosophise upon its essence and destiny. He died too young to show whether he could ever have attained his aim, and left a fine subject for speculation for lovers of the "might-have-beens" of life. One may confess to an inclination to agree with Mr. Brooke, who remarks. that "he should have realised his limits and been content with them," and who thinks that "there was not enough iron in his nature" to reach the height he sought. The Keats we have is enough for most of us. There has been no other poet in our literature so organised as to enjoy with such intensity the brilliant superfices of nature and life. His attitude to nature is quite different from that of wordsworth. The latter loved nature for its own sake and, as Mr. Watson has said, would have loved her equally although she had been less lovely. Now it was the beauty of nature that Keats loved, and he wove into his verse its beautiful details with a luxurious richness, not using them chiefly for ornate language in which to express ideas, but introducing them for their own sake and infusing into them such a measure of his own enjoyment of them that they become a source of enjoyment almost equal to a reader who has learned his secret.

The question propounded by one of the characters in Stover at Yate to the under graduates What American writer has had most influence upon literature is a suggestive one Benjamin Franklin had an influence of a deciduous kind but it is dead, Whitman has a living influence but it is not extensive on the whole one looks to Poe. In poetry Poe, is not an influsnce was at any rate a precursor and heralded in such poems as The City of the Dead" that school which specialising upon the general impression rather than the clear idea has won a standing ground in every literature in modern Europe. In fiction Mr St Loe Strachey indicates how many trails he has blazed for followers He gave us the detective novel by writing of The Murder in the Rue Morgue and inaugurated the sort of novel of the scientific imagination which Jules Verne cultivated in "The Adventure of One Hans Pfall." He originates the story which is half a tale of travel and half a tale of the marvellous is "A Gordon Pym," and the psychical story in "William Wilson." The realistic short story, told with eleborate detail and supported by technical terminology, and the romantic tale, in which the characters, although modern, move in a dim world of crumbling castles and demoniac ladies, also have their origin with him, while he is the first composer of stories in which a shame or horror is suggested merely and not expressed, as being too awful for words. "To no other man in the realms of romance," writes Mr. Strachey, "has it been given to strike out so many new lines. Not only was his genius prolific, but it had the power in a high degree of rendering others prolific."

It is interesting to see the discussion of problems that have solved themselves in this country being reopened afresh elsewhere. Thus Mr. Shoemaker has been sounding in the ears of American publishers a note of alarm over the cheap reprints of recent novels. After a fight of some three or four years net fiction has become the rule in the United States, to the gratification of publishers and booksellers alike; but now, it seems, the position of the novel at the standard price has become endangered by the practice of publishing at a brief interval a reprint at a florin. The public are inclined to wait until the book is issued at that price, and consequently the booksellers stock it rather than the more expensive first edition. Mr. Shoemaker visited a shop in Boston and found in it six or eight counters of florin reprints and only two of new fiction, and those in unconspicuous positions, and warns the publishers against the "reprinters." Now the problem was solved in England by the recognition that the reprinters and the publishers are, practically, the same persons. The ball is at the publishers' feet. If they are interested in retaining the standard price of fiction they do not part with their rights in cases where doing so would endanger the stability of that price, with the result that the six-shilling novel stands fast, and no doubt the American publishers, who are also wise in their generation will follow suit.

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IN PIANOS OF QUALITY,
HIRE OR PURCHASE
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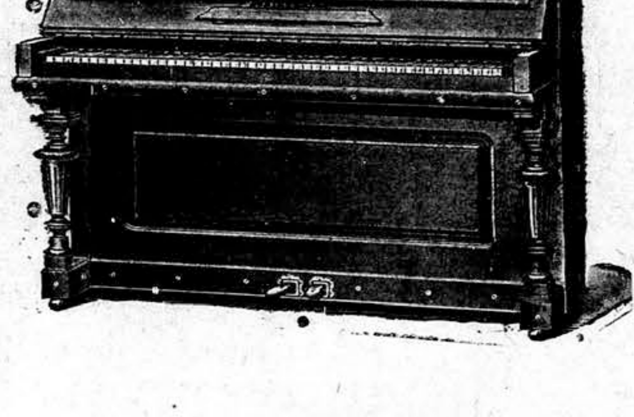

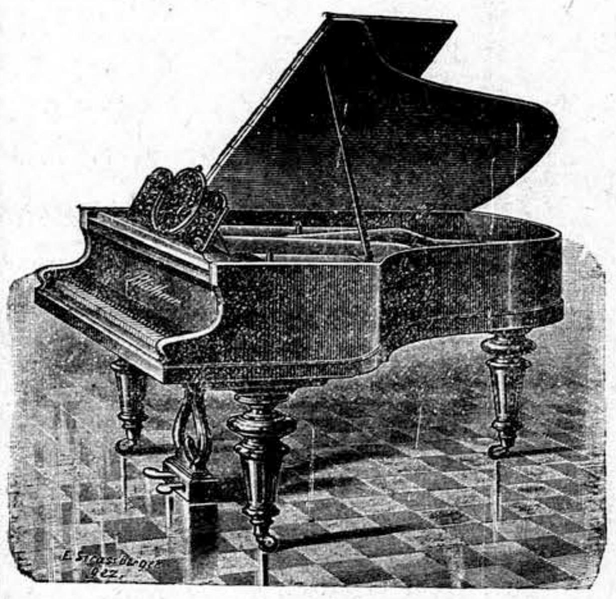

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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
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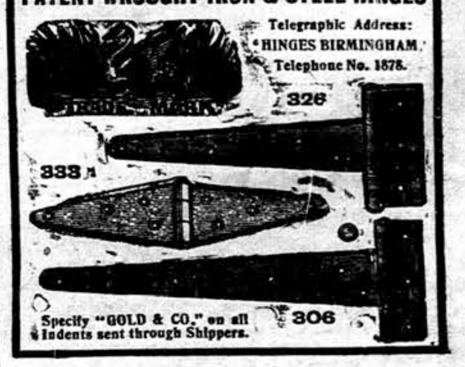

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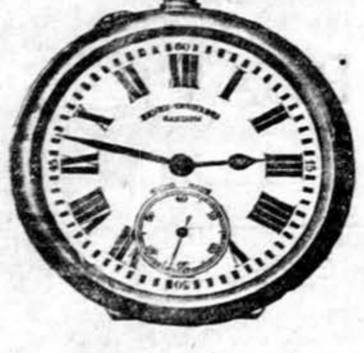

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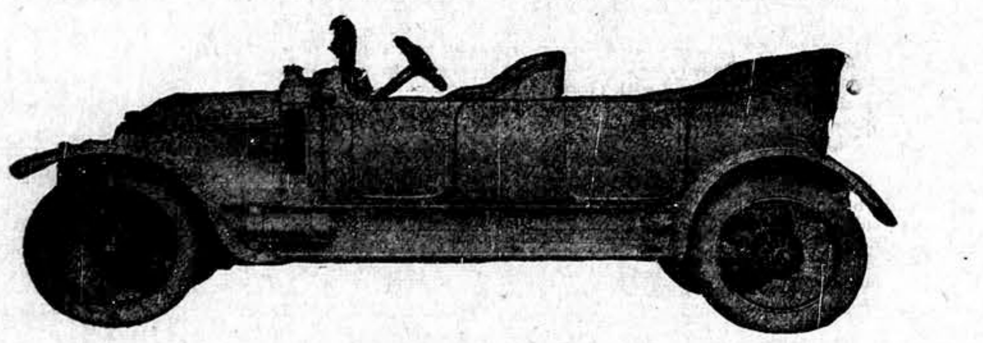

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